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Cobb Sets Auto Record; U. S. Official Links 1,000 To Louisiana Tax Evasion

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 23, 1939

Cobb Sets Auto Record at 368.85 M. P. H.

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah (AP)—A world land speed record of 368.85 miles an hour—better than six miles a minute—was set today by John R. Cobb, London fur broker, in his 24-cylinder Railton Red Lion. Mr. Cobb shot his car over the first lap at 370.75 miles an hour, struck an average on two runs over the measured mile far above the previous mark of 357.5 m.p.h. held by Capt. George E. T. Eyston. He also smashed Captain Eyston's kilometer record with a speed of 369.74. Captain Eyston's kilometer record was 357.34.

1,000 Linked to Louisiana Tax Evasion

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Rufus W. Fontenot, Louisiana Internal Revenue Collector, declared today a preliminary survey of Federal income tax evasion cases indicated some 1,000 persons in the State were involved, with amounts "running into the millions of dollars."

Bolivian President Reported Shot

LA PAZ, Aug. 23 (AP)—President Busch, Bolivia's young dictator, was reported by Presidential Palace physicians to be severely wounded as the result of a pistol shot early today.

General Quintanilla assumed charge of the Government immediately, appointing Gen. Bernardino Bilbao as Chief of the Army. The Provisional President retained General Busch's cabinet.

Most of $500,000,000 Farm Benefit Fund Spent

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agriculture Department accountants reported they have spent or obligated all except $722 of the $500,000,000 Congress provided for farm-benefit payments under the 1938 crop-control program.

British Reiterate Determination to Aid Poland

By The Associated Press

London—Britain today reiterated its determination to stand by Poland and call Parliament into emergency session tomorrow. Virtual dictatorial powers covering war preparation were expected to be granted to the Government.

Berlin—Britain's Ambassador to Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson, flew to Berchtesgaden to see Reichsführer Hitler. London said he was to deliver a declaration that Britain was "determined to resist to the uttermost" any resort to force by Germany which Poland considered a threat to its independence.

Moscow—Reichsführer Hitler's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, landed in the Führer's private airplane for negotiations designed to seal quickly the proposed Russian-German nonaggression pact.

British and French missions, engaged in negotiations for a British-French-Russian mutual assistance pact for four months, marked time.

Paris—Reservists taking up front posts pushed to beyond the 1,000,000 mark the number of men under arms in France.

Rome—Italy speeded military preparations, publishing a law giving the Government drastic power to requisition merchant vessels for war use.

Brussels—Delegates of the "Little Seven" powers of Northern Europe met here for "an examination of the international situation."

Washington—While President Roosevelt continued his fishing trip on the cruiser Tuscaloosa, plans were being perfected here to bring home thousands of United States citizens if war should break out in Europe.

Canadian Cabinet to Ponder Crisis

OTTAWA (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King today called a meeting of the Canadian Cabinet for tomorrow to consider European developments and possible consequences to Canada.

The foreign situation has prevented definite announcement of a date for the next general elections. An election within the next month or so would mean dissolution of Parliament, and Mr. King has said he did not wish to leave the country without a Parliament with a crisis in the offing.

Americans and British Ready to Quit Tientsin

TIENTSIN, China (AP)—Inundated by the rampaging Hai River, international settlements here faced the necessity of immediate evacuation. Flood damage in and around Tientsin was beyond immediate estimate.

Both American and British authorities planned to evacuate women and children if boats could be obtained. Americans were to be sent to Chinwangtao, beach resort northeast of Tientsin. United States Marines were offering food and aid to all Americans.

The British were informed the anti-British campaign at Petaiho, beach resort 150 miles north of Tientsin, had become so intense English women and children must be taken away.

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Japanese-controlled Municipal Government at Shanghai has received unqualified rejection by the International Settlement Council of demands for indemnity, apology, and punishment for a British police sergeant who killed two and wounded six of the Japanese-controlled Government's policemen with a sub-machine gun.

Lord Lothian Sails for Washington Post

LONDON (AP)—Lord Lothian, new British Ambassador to the United States, conferred with Prime Minister Chamberlain today and then proceeded to Southampton to sail for New York in the Aquitania.

The new Ambassador, who recently was a guest of King George at Balmoral Castle, succeeds Sir Ronald Lindsay, who is retiring.

Tenant Farmers Increase Pleas for U. S. Farm Loans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The third year of Farm Security Administration's drive to help bridge one of agriculture's weak spots is bringing a flood of applications for loans to help tenant farmers buy land of their own.

The FSA, which started the loan program on an experimental basis two years ago with an appropriation of $10,000,000, was given $40,000,000 for the third year beginning July 1. FSA officials expect the applications for the current year to reach between 150,000 and 200,000, compared with the previous two-year aggregate of 146,000.

About 7,000 loans will be made this year, they estimate, compared to 1,000 the first year and 4,300 the second. Funds have permitted the granting of only one loan for every 24 applications in the past.

Since about 40,000 new tenants are added to the farm population each year, FSA officials do not expect the lending program alone to accomplish their objective. But they believe that, linked with their general rehabilitation program it will "slow up" the growth of tenancy.

Rahibilitation loans—five years at 5 per cent for equipment and supplies—go to down-and-out farmers to start anew. They are considered a "graduated step" toward preparing farmers to qualify for tenant loans.

Farm tenant loans are 40 years at 3 per cent, but are amortized at 4.3 per cent to pay off principal and interest. The average loan is for $5,000. No limit is fixed by law, but administratively it is $12,000.

Due to a variable repayment plan which permits borrowers to pay more than the normal installments in good crop years and less in bad years without defaulting, officials say repayments so far have exceeded maturities.

There have been a few delinquencies, but only one foreclosure—a case in which a farmer passed on and his wife was not in a position to operate the farm.

Rediscovering America
By R. H. Markham
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Silver Shirts Linked to Man In Dies Files

Employee of Press says he wants job as investigator—Russian to testify.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Continuing its effort to show a link between the various anti-Semitic groups in the United States and foreign governments, the Dies Committee this morning heard Fraser Gardner of Washington, an applicant for a job as Dies Committee investigator, explain that he has been receiving money since March 1, from Skyland Press, Asheville, N C.

Mr., Gardner said he did not know that Skyland Press had a connection with William Dudley Pelley's Silver Shirts, but that he believed Mr. Pelley was connected with the Press.

The Committee called Mr Gardner to the stand after a brief executive session preceding the hearing.

Common Knowledge

"Have you represented yourself to any person since the hearings started as an 'inside tipster' on the work of the Committee?" Mr. Whitley asked.

"No," said Mr. Gardner.

"Isn't it a fact," said Mr. Whitley, "that you told two reporters you could give them the tip that Representative Robert G. Allen, (D) of Pennsylvania was going to be appointed to the Committee?"

"That was common knowledge on the hill," he said.

There is a vacancy on the Committee which has not yet been filled.

Krivitsky to Testify

Mr. Dies today likewise announced that Gen. W. G. Krivitsky, described as former head of the Soviet Government's Western European Intelligence Department, would testify shortly.

Mr. Dies revealed that deportation proceedings involving General Krivitsky were stayed last month at the Committee's request.

"You have had no connection with the German-American Bund, or Nazi or Fascist groups?"

"No."

"Or William Dudley Pelley?"

"I have nothing to do with Pelley."

Mr. Whitley then read him a telegram dated March 9, 1939, from the Skyland Press, Asheville, N. C., to him which said "Check mailed you today. Our friend will contact you and Dave Monday.

Mr. Gardner explained that he had been asked by a local attorney, David Babp, former Assistant Attorney General in charge of espionage during war time, to do some "research work on immigration" for Skyland Press.

Cows Ignore Radio, Milkers 'Contented'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Bern, N. C.

Radio music does not make cows give more milk, but it makes the human milkers work so much harder and more contentedly the milk production is considerably greater. Thus says County Commissioner Robert A. Adams of Craven County, N. C., who two years ago installed a radio in his dairy barn for milking-time concerts.

Dairy employees formerly were nowhere in evidence when milking time came around, Mr. Adams says; they would be at his home listening to radio music or sports broadcasts. Now they are at the barn, with the radio turned on there. But the cows seem indifferent to musical selections.

Tear Gas Used To Avert Clash In Barre Strike

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Aug. 23 (AP)—Sheriff's deputies discharged at least four tear gas shells and half a dozen gas grenades into a milling crowd in front of the struck Barre Wool Combing Company plant today, after a woman strike sympathizer smashed a window of an automobile carrying workers into the plant.

The altercation marked the first use of tear gas in the four-week strike and occurred as South Barre citizens were demanding State police aid to avert repetition of a clash last night in which 11 persons, including a small girl, were injured by flying stones. One of today's gas shells struck a youth in the leg.

The deputies said they had warned the crowd previously to stay on the opposite side of the street from the plant, and fired only when it broke from this position as deputies started after the woman glass-breaker. In the resulting melee, she escaped.

The officers employed a tear gas shell which jumped and bounced around after landing, preventing its return. The crowd broke only momentarily and quickly reformed lines for new mass picketing.

Deputies arrested one man, booked as Albert Carrula, a striker, charged with assaulting a deputy sheriff by throwing a rock at him. While the picketers were busy wiping their eyes, about 50 men, walking in single file and protected by deputies, succeeded in entering the mill.

One of the deputy sheriffs later turned in his badge for two reasons. He said he didn't like the tear gas used this morning—and he's got a WPA job starting tomorrow.

Reich Risking High Stake In Soviet Treaty

German public kept in dark about Britain's renewed pledges for help to Poland.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 23—The new Reich-Soviet nonaggression pact to "conclude negotiations" for which the Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, today arrived in Moscow still leaves the German people bewildered and amazed, some hailing it as definite escape from the so-called encirclement plans of the western democracies, while others are skeptical of any understanding with Russia, especially before they have examined the text of the new agreement.

The history of recent developments in the relations between these two totalitarian states leading to the present position seems to have begun with the weeks immediately following March 15—the date of the German march into Prague.

Then, it is asserted here on very good authority, through the offices of a high Czech official the Reich desire for a better understanding with the Soviets was conveyed to the Czech's Russian friends. Nothing more was heard about this for some time, in fact until about a month ago when the matter was taken up in earnest and economic negotiations were also used as a means for furthering political rapprochement.

On the German side the greatest role has been played by Friedrich Werner von Schulenburg, German Ambassador, and the same reliable source denies rumors that Franz von Papen, the "Architect of Anschluss," played, any important part in the plan. His conversations with Reichsführer Hitler these days are said to have concerned a report on the situation in Turkey where he is at present Berlin's Ambassador.

Reich Needed Drastic Action

There is little doubt but that Germany has staked a tremendous lot upon its new advances to Russia.

Herr Hitler would never have departed so widely from his previous policy had he not had the feeling that such a drastic step was essential to outwit and "terrify" Britain and France, and almost the conviction that this would definitely give him a free hand in Poland during the next few days when, according to so many German observers, the Polish issue must be settled to German satisfaction.

Yesterday's British official warning that such will not be the case and that that country is deter-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Britain Stands by Poland; Anti-Red Front Wrecked; War Tension Lessening

Wide World; Danish Foreign Office; American-Swedish News Exchange

Leaders at Oslo Conference

1. Dr. Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Premier and Foreign Minister. 2. Dr. Peter Munch, Foreign Minister of Denmark. 3. Richard J. Sandler, Foreign Minister of Sweden. 4. Eljas Erkko, Foreign Minister of Finland. 5. Dr. Halvdan Koht, Foreign Minister of Norway.

View in Danubian area considers Hitler coup a theatrical gesture of minor moment.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 23—Britain has not wavered in its determination to support Poland and the anti-Comintern front has been smashed beyond hope of repair—such are the two main facts which have emerged so far from the confusion into which the diplomatic world has been thrown by announcement of the impending signature of the German - Soviet nonaggression pact.

What the final outcome will be cannot be discerned yet, though it is worth recording that a Hungarian impression, concurred in by other Danubian authorities, is that the pact is more a "theatrical gesture" than a major development. The basis of this opinion is that any close co-operation between the Swastika and the Hammer and Sickle is unthinkable, which again is a matter upon which final judgment cannot be passed now.

As regards the first of the two definitive points that have been discerned so far, the firmness of the British Government's declaration issued last night has been greatly appreciated, not only in Warsaw, but in other countries in Eastern Europe.

There is reason, too, to suppose that it came as a severe shock to Berlin where authoritative opinion had apparently convinced itself that Britain and France would desert Poland as soon as they realized that their efforts of getting the Soviet Union into the peace front had been disappointed.

Soviet Free With Pacts

Actually it is emphasized, perhaps more in Soviet circles than in Whitehall and the Quai d'Orsay, that the signature of a German-Soviet nonaggression pact is in no way incompatible with the signature of an Anglo-French-Soviet defensive alliance against aggression.

The U. S. S. R., it is declared, has always been ready to sign nonaggression treaties with anybody. The Soviet pact with France, it is pointed out, was open to the signature of any other state that wished to join.

It is added that if Japan should decide to propose a nonaggression pact in the Far East, the Soviet would be delighted, provided the Japanese stopped making war in Soviet Mongolia—and perhaps in China.

The Soviet explanation of the latest development is that Moscow never intended to pull Franco-British chestnuts out of fire and that the way the democracies have conducted the negotiations since Moscow proposed a full defensive alliance April 16 had convinced the Kremlin that their real purpose was to embroil the U. S. S. R. with Germany and then stand aside to let these two powers destroy one another.

Soviet for General Peace

But, it is added, Moscow is still as interested as ever in a "general peace." It believes it has safe-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Small Nations Mobilize Strength for Peace Call

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23—The moral weight of the smaller democratic countries of Europe is being thrown into the scale of peace at the conference of the "Oslo Powers" which opened here today.

Hastily convened—largely on the personal initiative of King Leopold, it is understood—against a background of heavy crisis clouds, the meeting constitutes in part an effort to check the drift toward war by a peace appeal to the conscience of the world, and partly a move to consider parallel policies and practical measures which neutral states would adopt in event of a conflict breaking out despite all attempts to avoid it.

There is no disposition on the part of conference delegates to exaggerate the influence which they can exert on the troubled course of European politics. As a leading Belgian newspaper observes, "Can one believe that if the German Government has decided to settle the Danzig question as it chooses, it would recede before a proposal of the Oslo Powers if it did not recede before the repeated warnings of France and England?"

Mediation Rejected

Belgian official circles repudiated any suggestion of an offer of mediation in the Danzig dispute.

It is doubtful whether the conference will address any special appeal to Germany and Poland as the countries most likely to be involved in hostility. More probable is the issue of a general appeal to the whole world, emphasizing the horror and futility of war and urging for maintenance of peace. However, this is a period of surprises in the international field. If international affairs should take a turn which would pave the way for useful peace offices on the part of the Oslo Powers, they would certainly not overlook this opportunity.

There are several questions connected with the maintenance of neutrality which are likely to figure in deliberations of the conference. One of the most urgent and also the most complicated is that of insuring a normal supply of food and raw materials under conditions of blockade. Some measures of mutual aid in this field are likely to come up for consideration.

Aviation Affects Neutrality

Maintenance of neutrality is affected by increased use of aviation in modern warfare, and delegates will doubtless discuss the question of what action to take if belligerent aircraft fly over their territory. One unofficial suggestion from Belgian sources is that violation of their neutrality should be resisted by aircraft and gunfire, but should not necessarily constitute cause of war. Belgium, The Netherlands, and tiny Luxembourg, which possess important steel resources, are more directly exposed to the strain of neutrality in event of war than are the Scandinavian countries. The Soviet-German nonaggression pact seems to put Scandinavia temporarily outside of danger of

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

This Changing World

Russo-German Agreement—Back to the Old Diplomacy Marks a Pact Concluded While Peace Bloc Negotiates in Moscow—A Stunning Development

By H. B. Elliston

It was said here less than a week ago: "The real forces at work in Europe are hidden behind a kaleidoscope of fast moving events which may or may not be meaningless." To outward appearance one of the most important events at that time was the military exchanges in Moscow between Soviet Russia on the one side and Britain and France on the other. Gallons of ink were being spilled over those exchanges. Now we know they were cover for other forces.

The real force at work—what Lord Cromer called the keypoint—was the Hitler-Stalin arrangement behind the scenes. It has now come to the full view of a startled world. Whether the no-war pact means a new alignment in Europe or a new Europe, it is too early to say. As yet there has not been sufficient time for digesting the shattering news, let alone for thinking over its implications or consequences. But the event certainly means that a good deal that has been said in recent weeks must be junked.

Which all goes to show that nobody can afford to write ex cathedra about post-League Europe. One notable exception is our former correspondent, Demaree Bess. First in The Christian Science Monitor, then in The Saturday Evening Post, Mr. Bess months ago began to write about the probability of a Russo-German agreement. He did so long before the Post revelation of the mysterious Krivitsky added a touch of plausibility to the thesis of Mr. Bess. No correspondent to my knowledge has come anywhere near his record for intelligent anticipation.

* * *

Knowing Mr. Bess, I would be the last to underrate his own personal equipment as a journalist. But I think he himself would give primary credit to his approach to Soviet Russia. He went to Moscow from his assignment in the Orient and he has kept his intellectual approach to the regime Oriental, tempered and illuminated by constant on-the-spot experience and a deep reading of history and diplomacy.

In the Orient things are never what they seem, even when plenipotentiaries are duly assembled in discussion. Time and again Mr. Bess must have seen sides played off against each other in corridors leading off stage of negotiations with one party. And things are equally no longer what they seem in the tortured old continent of Europe. As if this is not difficult enough from the standpoint of understanding, the things not seen in present-day Europe are so dark and devious that in trying to figure them out, canons of honesty are traps for the unwary. You have to use other yardsticks.

It is when evil is thus stalking abroad that one must arm oneself with Ambrose Bierce's Devil's Dictionary. Bierce was too sardonic to be a philosopher. But he knew the devil and his ways. And he had the right word for the kind of peace which is raging in present-day Europe. Said Bierce: "Peace is a method of getting by swindle what can't be got by war."

Now I'm not thinking only of Soviet Russia's part in this agreement. Soviet Russia faced with a charge of duplicity, could no doubt instance cases of duplicity at its expense. Cross and doublecross!

* * *

This is the brand of diplomacy that has been ruling since the world shelved the League experiment in collective security based on law and order. The nations then found themselves cheek by jowl in a lawless world. Accordingly they began to seek their own individual security in exclusive arrangements. But the worst of bilateral agreements is that third parties always feel themselves offered up for sacrifice. Moscow, for instance, regarded itself as the victim of Munich. And there was no reticence on the part of some British writers that with the aid of the Pact of Munich the expanding Hitler would turn east for his spoils. Stalin has simply stolen a march on history by "jining" those who were supposed to have been given marching orders to lick him. He seems to be turning Hitler round again.

Some day the world will return to the concept of the world as a community. But not before men and women think of the world in community terms and act toward that end instead of merely paying lip service to it. It's enlightened self-interest to do that. For the world is as crowded as Juvenal's Rome, and it is just as imperative in our individual lives to restore law and order between nations as it used to be to transform the frontier to civilized ways. Not so obvious, I grant, but the future will supply the proof, as it supplied the proof when the norm of society passed from the family to the clan, and from the clan to the nation.

Meantime the political world belongs, alas! to the old diplomacy. It has come back with a vengeance in this new agreement! That old diplomacy was so disingenuous (even the variety sometimes practiced hypocritically under cover of the League) that Bismarck once said that truth-telling was sometimes advisable because nobody believed you. If we could have rid our thoughts of better canons, we might have been prepared for this agreement. For in some respects the arrangement is stunningly logical in history and statecraft and ideology. That is, if the arrangement may be considered concluded! The pact isn't yet signed, not even completely negotiated; and the terms, therefore, are unknown. The announcement may be just another picture in a kaleidoscope which may or may not be meaningless.

Developments in Europe

Although mobilization has been speeded as a part of the firm stand of the "peace front" a number of developments in Europe contribute to a reduction in international tension. The day's developments include:

London—The conviction that the German-Soviet Pact has destroyed the anti-Comintern Front but has failed to scare the Democracies is growing in London: Page 1.

Berlin—A puzzled population studies the sudden change of front of the formerly anti-Communist German policy: Page 1.

Brussels—Members of the "Oslo Group" meet to throw their moral weight to the side of peace: Page 1.

London—Parliament is called for special session tomorrow as the British Government reiterates its pledge to stand by Poland: Page 4.

Paris—Warnings of French determination to fulfill its obligations are reported sent to major capitals as further decrees to strengthen the French military position are in course of preparation: Page 4.

Moscow—The German Foreign Minister arrives in Moscow to begin negotiation of the Russo-German nonaggression pact. Moscow officials claim the agreement will not close the door to co-operation with the peace front: Page 5.

The Markets—With the New York Market down fractionally international stock exchanges charted an erratic course: Financial Page.

Aboard U. S. S. Lang at Sea—Gravely concerned over the European crisis, President Roosevelt abandoned plans today for exploration of the Gulf Stream on a fishing trip and ordered the cruisers Tuscaloosa and Lang to speed to Sandy Hook, N. J.: Page 5.

Hitler Adamant, Sources Declare

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (AP)—Reliable sources declared this afternoon that Adolf Hitler told Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, Germany could not modify its demands. Sir Nevile arrived in Obersalsburg today with a message to Herr Hitler that the British guarantee to Poland still stands.

These demands and "vested rights," it is understood, were: The unconditional return of Danzig to the Reich; return of those sections of Poland which were once German, namely, Pommerellen, Pomorze, and Polish Upper Silesia, and rearrangement of Polish-German relations much along the lines of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

These terms, it was understood, have been communicated during the past 24 hours not only to the British Government but by special couriers to most governments of Europe, including Britain.

'Heil Hitler' Gets A Crimson Tinge

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 23

The Russian Communists are tops today in Government offices of National Socialist Germany.

Civil service officials meeting each other say jokingly: "Heil Hitler—rot front"—"Hail Hitler—red front."

A few weeks ago such a greeting would have meant the concentration camp.

Wagner Bill Held Open Door To State Socialized Medicine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Passage of the Wagner "National Health Bill," now pending in Congress, would lead immediately to a widespread campaign in the states for adoption of state systems of compulsory sickness insurance, it is forecasted by critics of the measure within the medical profession.

The bill proposes Federal appropriations to be given the states to assist them in setting up and operating state-wide plans of medical care.

Initial appropriation, for the fiscal year of 1940, would be $35,000,000. Thereafter the allotment of Federal aid would be a "sum sufficient to carry out the purposes" of this phase of the bill.

Up to Each State

"As no definition of the type of plan of medical care to be adopted by a state is given in the bill, enactment of the legislation would put it up to each state to work out its system of medical care, if it wished to share in the offer of federal funds," commented a medical authority.

"Elements interested in compulsory sickness insurance would at once begin effort to line up state legislatures to persuade them to adopt socialized medicine as their state plan.

"Among supporters of state-managed medicine are a number of powerful influences. The proffer of Federal money contained in the Wagner bill would give compulsory insurance an argument as well as an impetus which the system never before has enjoyed in this country.

"A great volume of propaganda for socialized medicine would almost inevitably ensue. Among principal advocates of the system are some foundations with substantial financial resources available for publicity.

"As many enthusiasts for social insurance see it, a gap has been left in the social insurance program by the failure in this country to date to enact socialized medicine. They feel sickness insurance is necessary to supplement old-age and unemployment insurance.

"Indorsement of some officials of the Federal Government might be expected for the moment, especially as the Wagner bill is based on recommendations which originated with a committee of Federal officials.

"As an instrumentality for bringing medical care to the indigent, compulsory insurance might receive generous approval of social workers.

Political Appeal

"The issue would also carry a political appeal. Experience in Europe has shown that the ill-founded promises of benefits to be derived from socialized medicine operate as good vote-getters among the uninformed.

"In short, the drive for compulsory insurance could be formidable.

"On the other hand, the movement would be strongly resisted by forces which understand the drawbacks of state-managed medicine. So harmful are certain features of the system the medical profession, for example, would go into opposition in every state."

Bridges Witness Center of Wrangle

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Government attempted to link defense witness Spencer Austrian, Los Angeles attorney and notary, with the Communist Party in spirited arguments at the Harry Bridges deportation hearing, Aug. 22.

Thomas B. Shoemaker, chief of Government counsel, described as "fantastic" the testimony of Mr. Austrian that John L. Leech, Portland, Ore., former Communist, had signed freely a statement favoring Mr. Bridges after saying he had refused $10,000 to make an affidavit linking Mr. Bridges with the Communist Party.

The arguments continued so long that Examiner James M. Landis, Harvard Law School Dean, reprimanded both Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Austrian.

Mr. Austrian, answering Mr Shoemaker's questions, denied attending Communist "fraction" meetings at Los Angeles. Mr. Shoemaker started asking questions about other sections of the Party.

"To save you time, counsel, I was never at any time a member of any section or subsection of the Communist Party," Mr. Austrian replied. "Will that be satisfactory?"

The Government is trying to deport Mr. Bridges on the charge he is a Communist, which he has denied, and that the Party teaches violent overthrow of the Government.

Mr. Austrian admitted that the statement taken in advance of an affidavit from Mr. Leech was not signed. Mr. Leech, who said he had resigned from the Communist Party, testified earlier that Bridges had attended Party meetings. The statement Mr. Austrian testified Leech gave him said Leech had no information Bridges was a Communist.

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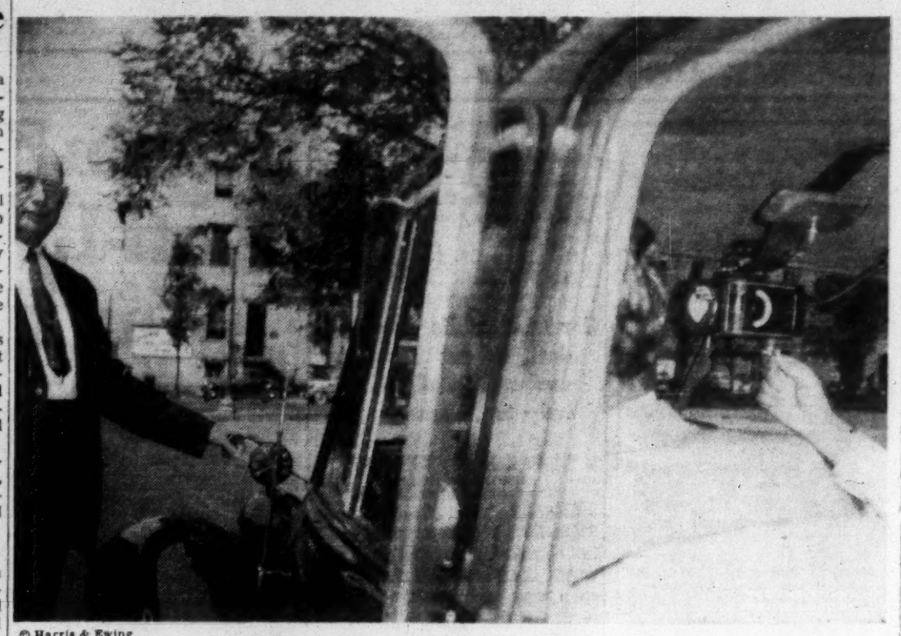

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Police Car Camera Does Detective Work

The Metropolitan police force at Washington, D. C., is trying out this device to control fast drivers. The driving officer spots a speedster, gives chase, and then presses the shutter of the camera (shown at right). The photograph pictures the car, its license number, and the speedometer, to which the Washington Superintendent of Police, Maj. Ernest W. Brown, is pointing.

Need for Youth's Moral Education Is Found Urgent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Greater attention to the moral education of youth to offset an increasing swing toward the material aspects of civilization in the United States is being urged by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in convention here.

Burton A. Gaskill, Sovereign Grand Sire of the Order, in an address at the New York World's Fair Court of Peace yesterday, called upon Americans to remember that the "balance wheel" of a nation is its moral integrity and that this must match material progress.

"In our rush to master nature we have failed to provide a balance wheel to use our findings sanely," he said. "That is America's problem today. We have developed a streamlined civilization, a vast and complex machine, but we have not developed a balance wheel to preserve and utilize it.

"That balance wheel is the thing we have chosen to call moral integrity.

"Morality is not a matter of gin parties or loose living. As we see it, morality is the fundamental sanity of America, the ability to judge between right and wrong, the faculty of weighing the good and the bad. Morality is honesty and fairness."

Mr. Gaskill outlined a plan, formulated last year, whereby states would authorize local education boards to study the question of moral education and determine whether the community wished it. If it does, an hour a week might then be set aside during which children would be permitted to go to their respective churches for such instruction.

N. J. Governor Signs $33,000,000 Relief Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Bills embodying New Jersey's $33,000,000 two-year relief financing program have been signed by Gov. A. Harry Moore following their adoption by the Legislature. The chief feature of the measure calls for a $21,000,000 bond issue on which voters will pass next November.

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Gov. Gen. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre

The former Assistant Secretary of State and his wife, the former Miss Elizabeth Graves of Washington, D. C., do not seem displeased at the family's transfer to the post in the Pacific islands. They are shown leaving the Interior Department after Mr. Sayre was sworn in.

Wide World

Introducing the Head Umbrella

This device of Max Fire of Los Angeles not only protects the wearer from the sun, but also allows full use of the hands. The bands, which are adjustable, fit the head closely, and are attached to the end of the stays. The inventor is showing the device.

© Harris & Ewing

Giant Topaz Weighs 153 Pounds

This mineral curiosity from Brazil has been placed in the Smithsonian Institution. It weighs 350,000 carats. The average topaz weighs four to five carats as shown by the ring worn by Miss Margaret McKinnon who is comparing it with the Brazilian find.

Jury Urges Ban On Annenberg's Racing Reports

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—M. L. Annenberg, millionaire publisher, today was accused of conspiracy by a Federal Grand Jury which also recommended the dissolution of his vast racing news empire because it "depended almost entirely on illegal gambling."

The Jury, in session 27 days in its inquiry into alleged violation of monopoly and racketeering laws, indicted Mr. Annenberg and three others on charges of conspiracy to influence a witness before the jury.

The Jury also reported to Federal Judge William H. Holly along with its indictment a presentment stating that Nationwide News Service, Mr. Annenberg's turf wire network, its subsidiaries; James M. Ragen, Sr., Nationwide's manager, and the Cecelia Company, Mr. Annenberg's top holding corporation, "depend almost entirely upon illegal gambling, off-track bookmaking."

Tracing briefly the history of the alleged monopoly, the presentment added that off-track bookmaking depends entirely on the wire services.

"In the opinion of the Jury," said James V. Hayes, special assistant attorney general who handled the case, "trade and commerce as used in the Sherman Act were not intended to cover illegal industries or one that aids and abets illegal activities."

The presentment continued that "the Grand Jury has concluded not to present any indictment" (in the monopoly investigation) but recommended:

That there be stricter enforcement of the gambling laws throughout the country.

Revocation of charters of Nationwide News Service and all its subsidiaries in all states where they are incorporated.

That Congress enact laws prohibiting the use of interstate wires in the fashion used by Nationwide News.

Today's action by the Grand Jury was entirely separate from that of another Federal Grand Jury which on Aug. 11 accused Mr. Annenberg of the largest personal income tax evasion on record—more than $5,500,000, including penalties—and yesterday accused him and seven others of conspiracy to violate the income tax law in the operation of one of his companies.

Elevator Firms Face Trust Suit

NEW YORK (AP)—State Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., acting under the New York anti-monopoly law, has moved to put out of business in this State 18 leading elevator manufacturing companies and the trade association to which they belong.

Supreme Court Justice Thomas F. Noonan signed an order permitting Attorney General Bennett, through his assistant, Benjamin Heffner, in charge of the Bureau of Monopolies, to bring action seeking corporate dissolution of New York State defendants and revocation of certificates of authority to do business in New York from out-of-state defendants.

The complaint alleged a "conspiracy" in which the defendants and their officers formed the association in 1935, charted member firms' business from 1928 to 1933, and thereafter agreed to allocate only a pro-rata share of subsequent business.

Hatch Law Is Eased For U. S. Attorneys

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A ruling from the United States Attorney General's office placed two Federal prosecutors Aug. 22 in the paradoxical position of being allowed to campaign for county offices—but without "engaging in political activity" in violation of the Hatch Law.

After the law restricting political activity by Federal employees was enacted, United States Attorney Charles F. Uhl said he would resign, if necessary, to campaign for a judgeship. His assistant, John D. Ray, campaigning for a district attorney post, sent in his resignation. Both are Democrats.

However, Assistant Attorney General Edward C. Kemp asked them to stay in office because of a heavy court schedule, but emphasized they are not to "engage in any political activity" in their campaigns.

Generator Now Outgrown, Free Electricity Is Cut Off

STEELVILLE, Pa. (AP)—Two decades of free electricity are ended for this tiny Chester County community.

Six of the town's seven families enjoyed free current, provided by M. L. Rudy who found his home hydro-electric plant furnished more electricity than he needed. He willed the plant to Charles Evans, who continued the custom until the community's gradually increasing use of electricity overtaxed the generator. Then Mr. Evans began to buy current from a power company—and his neighbors followed suit.

Saratoga Hotel Closed

NEW YORK (AP) — The State Liquor Authority on Aug. 21 announced that it had cancelled the liquor license of the Rip Van Dam Hotel in Saratoga Springs, and had ordered the bond posted by the hotel forfeited. A penalty of one year also was placed against the premises. The charge against the hotel was that it permitted gambling.

Blended Price Pact Expected To Start Milk Flow to New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—The "formula of agreement" found by the Monday conference of farmers' representatives and distributors called by Mayor La Guardia to settle the strike that has halved the City's daily supply of milk, was ratified today by representatives of both groups.

A final draft of the agreement was sent to Utica, where the Dairy Farmers' Union, organizers of the strike, will act on it. Immediate acceptance of the proposal, which calls for a $2.15 uniform, or blended, price per hundredweight for milk to the producer, would soon result in a normal flow of milk here. The present blended price is about $1.65 and for July was $1.50.

The compromise on the milk price was drafted at a conference in the offices of Erskine M. Harmon, Market Administrator. A letter from the Mayor to Archie Wright, strike leader, promised that the City would see to it that no advantage would be taken of the farmer.

"The blended price of $2.15 per hundredweight (47 quarts) at this time should be most acceptable, and certainly it is all that the consumers can afford," the Mayor told Mr. Wright. "You can rest assured that we will watch the operation of this plan carefully and will see that no advantage is taken of the farmer and that the intent of the $2.15 per hundredweight blended price is actually carried out. I want it clearly understood that we must have the milk immediately and that we want milk to come from New York farmers."

Dr. John L. Rice, Health Commissioner, said he estimated that the City would receive 2,220,000 quarts the first day—slightly more than 50 per cent of the normal supply. He explained that baby stations throughout the City were receiving only 50 per cent of their normal supply, but that hospitals were practically unaffected by the strike.

'Think Your Way to a Job:' 5,000 Youths Show NYA How

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Today there are jobs in Illinois, ways of making a living, which had not been thought of before, as a result of a contest sponsored by the Illinois National Youth Administration. Some 5,000 young persons in the State took the hint when the NYA urged them to "cultivate a determination to succeed rather than an expectation of failure" put their wits to work, and turned in their ideas in the Think-Your-Way-to-a-Job contest which has just closed.

If young persons are to develop initiative essential to creative, constructive, adult living, it is not enough for them to be handed a job, told what to do, and draw their pay, the NYA officials for Illinois saw. As a result, the State office sponsored the Think-Your-Way-to-a-Job contest, and aroused so much interest in the contest that $50,000 worth of prizes were donated by private industry, universities, and individuals.

Prizes went to some 300 young men and women. First grand prize of $500 was won by Miss Myrtis P. Rose of Maunie, who was impressed by the frequency with which acquaintances were delayed in securing old-age pensions or in meeting requirements for unemployment insurance, because they could not produce birth certificates. Her idea of creating a job was to secure proof of birth for persons requiring such data.

Second grand prize was $100 in cash, and the third was an airplane round trip to New York City and $75 in cash. Other prizes included scholarships to the University of Chicago and Rockford College, two positions in private industry, and $100 worth of wearing apparel.

Considering the large number of persons competing, and with ideas ranging from a new kitchen cabinet to an improved T-square in the gadget classification, and from establishment of a silverware laundry to new uses for farm products in the service group, the contest proved so constructive NYA is considering sponsoring similar contests on a national scale.

"What are you going to do with the money?"

This question asked recipients of prize checks brought information that most of the winners intend to apply prize money toward further education, or to use it to carry out their idea for making themselves a job.

Almazan Upholds Cardenas on Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A united front in support of the Mexican Government in its conflict with foreign oil companies was completed with a declaration of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan indorsing the Administration's position. General Almazan, as leading opposition candidate for the Presidency, is considered to be the only man of sufficient strength who could have opposed President Cardenas on the issue.

The Almazan statement declares that "since the national interests have passed to the plane of discussion between the two Governments (Mexican and United States), I express clearly that it is the obligation of all Mexicans to support the Government of the Nation, as all patriots and civilized peoples have done in similar cases, particularly since it is the Supreme Court of Justice which definitely has interpreted the law."

The statement was issued from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, where General Almazan is waiting to make his entry into Mexico City on Aug. 27.

Affiliation of the Almazan camp with the Cardenas program on the oil controversy apparently destroys all hope foreign interests may have entertained for a coalition with the opposition political party. It is now clear that whatever candidate may succeed to the Presidency, the Mexican Government's position will remain virtually the same as that expressed by General Cardenas whose historical remark—"Not one step backward"—still defines the national attitude.

N. Y. Slum Clearance Program Is Begun

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 — New York State's new slum-clearance and low-rent housing program got under way formally today as State Superintendent Edward Weinfeld, Division of Housing, urged local authorities to estimate their housing needs and to take the preliminary steps which must be completed before application for projects can be made for State loans and subsidies, which will be issued within a few weeks.

The forthcoming housing program is authorized under the Desmond-Moffatt-Mitchell housing bills enacted at the last session of the Legislature and which implement the Housing Amendment to the State Constitution. These measures make available a total of $150,000,000 for housing loans to municipalities and $1,000,000 in annual subsidies.

Red Cross Closes 75 Years' Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Red Cross, formed under a treaty that has never been abrogated, is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary here.

On Aug. 22, 1864, 26 men at a Geneva council table adopted an international covenant recognizing the neutrality of those who know no enemy in caring for the wounded of the world's battlefields. Now, after three-quarters of a century's service, membership under the white and crimson banner embraces 61 countries and 40,000,000 men, women and children.

The American Red Cross, in the fiscal year just ended, rescued, clothed, housed, fed, and gave aid to 100,000 persons, victims of 148 disasters in the United States.

Wage Act Violation Results in Jail Term

ELKINS, W. Va. (AP)—Federal Judge William E. Baker Aug. 21 ordered a trouser manufacturer jailed for six months for failing to comply with the wage-hour law.

Government counsel said the defendant, Sanford Lerner, was the first to be sentenced to jail under the act administered by Elmer F. Andrews.

Mr. Lerner is Vice-President and General Manager of the Standard Trouser Company of Buckhannon, W. Va., and an official of the Crown Trouser Company of Williamsport, Pa.

Judge Baker's order stipulated that if at any time during the six months Mr. Lerner should make payments of $3,152.23 the Government contended were due his employees, he would be released.

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Behind the Headlines

Traditional balance of power in Europe upset by Soviet—Search on for new basis.

Failure of old alliances laid to absence of true balance, one founded upon justice.

Russia's negotiation of a non-aggression pact with Germany just at this time is the hardest blow that has yet been struck against restoring the traditional balance of power in Europe.

The old balance, kept even by Great Britain for about four centuries, appears threatened with permanent dislocation. Some new basis of equilibrium, for Europe and the world, must be devised.

How is this new balance of power to be attained? The answer is obviously not to be found upon a plane of mere political or military expediency. It must rest upon permanent grounds of equity and humanity.

By a Staff Artist

"That is what this rope-walking world needs most of all—a concept of true balance."

Alliances Contrasted

A trade agreement or a non-aggression pact is not a political or military alliance, but it may foreshadow such an arrangement. Coming at this moment, the Russo-German pact stands out in striking contrast to the unsuccessful negotiations of France and Great Britain with Russia for a treaty of alliance.

The fact that an agreement of any nature whatever has been concluded by Russia with Germany serves by contrast to emphasize the fact that no agreement has been concluded with Great Britain. Even if such a treaty should now be signed, its value would be clouded by the existence of the German agreement.

In the days preceding 1914, it was a truism that there could be no balance of power in Europe unless Russia was united with the western democracies in maintaining it. That was the balance that was attained before the World War, which Germany called not balance, but encirclement.

Economic Accord

With the advent of the Russian revolution in 1917, this balance ceased to exist, and Germany triumphed momentarily over Russia. The balance has never been reconstructed, except in an ephemeral way, owing to the uncongeniality between Russia and the western democracies.

Just following the World War, there were times when it seemed that Russia and Germany might make common cause under the red banner of Communism. This never came about.

But with this newest move, a possibility of economic union between the Communist and National Socialist regimes heaves into sight. Even an economic union would throw the European scales all out of kilter. A political union would remove the last semblance of the old order.

What Next?

The so-called balance of power did not prevent war in 1914, and has even been blamed for precipitating it. When the fighting was over, an effort was made to substitute something better for this precarious balance. The League of Nations, on a basis of collective security, was the instrument of this new effort. The League failed because the nations were not yet ready to make this change.

What shall we try next?

True Balance

The balances that have heretofore been obtained have not been true balances. They have failed to keep the scales of justice upon an even keel. The fault has lain in a misconception of what constitutes true balance.

The skilled Japanese juggler can attain a balance of the most difficult combinations, but he cannot hold it indefinitely. The tight rope walker keeps himself on his slender path during his brief performance, but he would not wish to live in such a posture. Only so far as each of them has a mental concept of perfect balance can he perform his act.

That is what this rope-walking world needs most of all—a concept of true balance. Such balance is not determined by men at arms, or cannon, or material resources. These things often tend to overthrow rather than maintain it.

True balance arises from an inner consciousness of right thinking and doing. This is spiritual equilibrium. It defies storm and stress. It brings perfect poise and calm. It provides, for nations as for individuals, the only satisfactory foundation for being. It places peace upon the abiding basis of fairness and right; not upon the hectic exhibitionism of physical strength. It endures when other balances fail. It wins battles without wars, and wars without battles.

Rex Miller

Texas, Vast and Proud, Typically Reflects U.S.

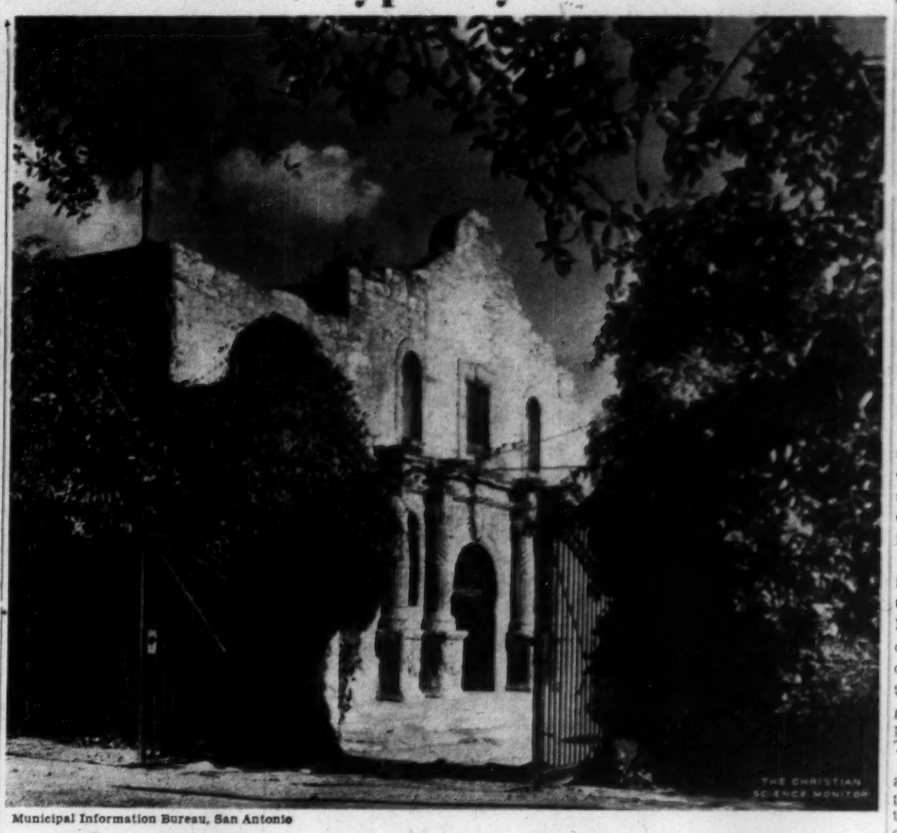
Confidence of Texans who work for bosses noted — Challenges to democratic way seen.

Rediscovering America
Twentieth of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Texas is an almost perfect model of the North American Continent. It is the United States in miniature, though not a small miniature. It has its North and its South, its tame East and its wild West. Most of its early settlers were from the South; many of its more recent ones are from the North. In its intense heat, its vegetation, appearance, treatment of Negroes, it is largely Dixie. In its energy, vigor, vision, and swing it is western.

Texas' symbol is a lone star, but it might be a link. At times it has been somewhat inclined to play a lone game, but its destiny is to serve as a bond, joining East and West, North and South.



Municipal Information Bureau, San Antonio

The Alamo, Scene of Heroic Battle, Today a Shrine of Freedom

Pioneer in Tradition

Texas has rapidly passed through the same pioneer cycle that marks the whole United States. That is, the old pioneer tradition is strong, but actual pioneers are disappearing. The people feel very independent and imagine themselves above all domination, but really most Texans work for bosses of some kind, just as most of the people of London or Vienna do. A large part of the vast wealth of Texas is in the hands of a comparatively small number of people. Even the farms are cultivated largely by tenants. Cowboy boots, big hats, prairies, school books all glorify a land of free, self-reliant personalities, but Texas boys and girls go humbly about, seeking jobs as boys and girls in New York or Bucharest.

These expansive prairies are not places where little men may develop an independent maintenance. Some Texans own more land than the richest aristocrats in Hungary, while most own none. The Texas almanac for 1939 says there are 6,172,000 people here and 173,000 independent farms, that is, farms worked by the owners. According to this it may be estimated that 865,000 Texans live from their own land, or one in seven. In other words, the vast, new, pioneer State of Texas has a no larger percentage of independent farmers than the rest of the United States.

The proportion of independent rural families in Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia Denmark and Rumania is far greater. Forty per cent of the Texans are engaged in agriculture. Seven out of every ten farms are worked by tenants or sharecroppers. This is a typical American trend.

Territory Not in Use

In still another respect, Texas is a replica of the United States, namely, in the seeming worthlessness of its territory. The gigantic State is more than two and a half times larger than the British Isles, yet the British Isles have 46,189,176 inhabitants compared to Texas' 6,172,000. The Netherlands is only a twentieth as large as Texas but contains one and a half times as many inhabitants. Some Texas school geographies enjoy showing maps of tiny Rhode Island and little New Jersey almost lost in the vast Texas prairies. But that doesn't mean much. Area alone has little significance. California, for example, is also an enormous State. The 1930 census accorded it 5,677,251 inhabitants, yet according to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce 3,000,000 of the Californians live in one single county.

About two-fifths of the territory of the United States is found west of the hundredth meridian, but in that huge space the farm population barely exceeds the number of people living in little Belgium. The rural parts of Western America are almost uninhabited, as is the western part of Texas. The bulk of Texans live in the eastern third of the State, where wealth can be produced. The center of population has changed very little in half a century. The Texas young men aren't going to western Texas. It offers no chance for the maintenance of an independent existence.

Friendly People

Generally speaking, the people of Texas are like the rest of us Americans, only more so. They tend to exaggerate both our virtues and our weaknesses. Texas resembles a big, good-natured, open-hearted, cocksure boy. It's a friendly giant in its teens. Texans are unusually friendly people. I find almost all Americans nice, but perhaps the nicest I've met are the Texans. In this America of mine, I'm not inclined to exalt one area above another, any more than I would one of my children above another, yet I cannot but emphasize the extreme kindliness of the Texans. They all take an interest in you, partly out of curiosity, but mostly out of brotherly love. If you go as a perfect stranger to a prayer meeting, church, movie, hotel, restaurant, or park, everybody will be exceedingly friendly to you.

And with this display of neighborliness by the common people goes a feeling of extreme democracy or equality. The Texans—that is the white ones—whether rich or poor, act as though they were members of a great Texas family.

In fact, they are more than independent, they tend to be aggressive, "cocky." That's due to the size of their State and to their extraordinary history. How could a Texan keep from being a bit condescending to a person from Delaware or Connecticut? Why Delaware would hardly be a toothpick-holder for Texas, Connecticut not a decent-sized watch charm. Rhode Island would barely serve as a bow on a Texas hat. All Americans tend to be aggressive and proud—as big boys—so, could any one expect the biggest boy of all not to have the biggest swagger!

Unique History

However, Texas is more than big. It also has a unique history. The first Americans here were fighters. A handful of settlers defied all Mexico. They were astoundingly unafraid. They simply ran into danger. Texas's "shrines" are places where people fought. Their most sacred edifice is a mission, which they turned into a fort. A few Texans a hundred years ago annihilated a Mexican army, captured the Mexican President, and established a free Republic. By their own valor and bravery and without foreign help the Texans freed a country as big as Germany from the domination of others. The Texans were invaders and took this land. But the fact that they were bold enough and strong enough to take it gives them unmeasured confidence. There has never been a braver group of pioneers. They feel as a chosen people among the chosen people. The Texans march at the head of the column of us superior-feeling Americans. They love to carry guns, sport enormous hats, wear cowboy clothes, own long-horned cattle. These things are the chips on their shoulders.

Religious Sentiment

Yet, in spite of this aggressiveness, Texans are very religious. I doubt if any State in the Union has so many magnificent churches. And people attend them, too, even in this hot weather. They go to Sunday School also. In Texas religion takes no summer vacation. You see great posters throughout the country inviting you to church. Even the movies urge you to attend church. Most services, in the humblest chapels and in the grandest cathedrals, are expressions of informal neighborliness—among whites.

However, in spite of this attachment to churches, Texas is confused. The Texas city with some of the most splendid churches and biggest Sunday School classes boasts the most spectacular and daring vaudeville in the United States. The welcoming station at the State border gives you a pamphlet with a cross, inviting you to attend church and another with a picture of a gaudy dancer, urging you to see the "gorgeous" show. In some Texas towns—Galveston, for instance—there is open gambling.

Lack of Co-ordination

This lack of logic and co-ordination is likewise found in the economy of Texas. The State is 801 miles long and 773 miles wide, has many varieties of climate and soil, several excellent rivers and 370 miles of coast line. Its chief sources of wealth are agriculture, oil, timber, and commerce. "It has a pine timber belt as large as Indiana, a grain area as large as Ohio and Kentucky, a cattle area as large as Tennessee." And of its 6,172,000 inhabitants about three-fourths are old-stock Americans.

Texas' chief income is from oil. It is the first oil State in the Union, yearly providing two-fifths of America's oil and about a fourth of the world's supply. Texas' first well was a gusher of terrific force. It was brought in in 1901 and during the next 30 years Texas' population very nearly doubled.

Wealth for a Few

Oil provides a greater yearly income than all the crops in the State put together. Oil and its derivatives bring in as much as everything raised from the land, including livestock. But this fabulous wealth is pumped into the hands of comparatively few people. It is said to provide a livelihood for almost a million Texans, a majority of whom are hired men, or royalty receivers.

The second chief source of wealth is cotton. Texas is the first cotton state in America, furnishing a fourth of our total supply. The production and handling of this provides a livelihood for some 2,700,000 people. The cotton is raised on a maximum of 15,000,000 acres, distributed among 364,000 farms. By a liberal estimate 120,000 of these farms may be worked by owners, so that perhaps as many as 400,000 of the 2,700,000 Texans living from cotton might be considered independent. The value of the cotton and cotton seed crop in 1938 was $160,000,000.

Oil worth $550,000,000 supports a million Texans; cotton worth $160,000,000 provides a living for 2,700,000.

Texas also leads America in the production of beef cattle, which are annually worth $102,000,000. A large proportion of those are owned by rich ranchers. Cowboys work for other people.

Manufacturing also is developing here and already 150,000 Texans work as laborers or clerks for 4,422 firms. Likewise, 44,000 work for 4,141 wholesale merchants; 160,000 for 68,000 retail firms. For railroads and busses 50,000 are working.

Liquor Dealers In Arizona Face Stern Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—All hope of the liquor trade voluntarily becoming a law-abiding business has been abandoned by Joe P. Metz, Superintendent of Arizona's reorganized State Department of Liquor Licenses and Control. He is convinced now that only by "cracking down" can he force dealers to obey regulations and maintain order in their establishments.

Right after he had made a swing around the State, warning dealers to "Keep your houses clean" or see Arizona voted dry at the next election, Mr. Metz found it necessary to revoke licenses of two taverns where recent fights resulted in fatalities.

"These incidents have discredited all the work we have done in the last six months to improve liquor-dispensing establishments," declared Mr. Metz. ". . . Talking doesn't do any good. From now on they are going to clean up. This goes for the so-called high-class places as well as the dumps. They're going to get action."

In addressing dealers assembled at central points, Mr. Metz had predicted that disorderly conditions and disregard for law would certainly disgust "that 80 per cent of the population which is neither dry nor wet," and bring prohibition back in 1940.

Mr. Metz, a former banker and railroad man, took over his present position last February. He revised the former regulations, took extraordinary pains to see that all the 1,500 licensees became acquainted with them. He believed they could be persuaded to be good.

Mormons Erect Chapel To Give Members Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAMPA, Idaho—People should do everything to be self-sustaining and not rely on government for support, said Heber J. Grant, President of the Latter Day Saints Church, at the opening of their new chapel at Nampa recently.

He spoke to his church on character building, stressing the need of honesty of purpose as fundamental. He said that he would rejoice to see the day when the government would encourage business instead of trying to strangle it with taxation. The building of the new chapel at Nampa was a part of the program of the Mormon Church to care for its members by giving them employment.

Brazil Calls Its Bondholders to Adjust Pay

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Representatives of American, British and French holders of Brazilian bonds said they hoped for a resumption of debt payment discussions after the return here today from São Paulo of Minister of Finance Arthur de Souza Costa.

It was reliably reported that a three-member committee, recently named by Souza Costa to study the matter, would suggest a reduced interest rate. American sources, however, said they had received no proposals.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In Rio de Janeiro today representatives of foreign bondholders are meeting with Brazil's financial officials to find ways for resuming payments on debts that totaled $1,223,575,731 at the end of 1936.

When President Vargas closed Congress on Nov. 10, 1937, he suspended foreign debt services as one of his first dictatorial acts. Nations affected, in order of their loans, were Great Britain, £158,110,926; the United States, $365,962,245; France, 229,185,500 gold francs and 532,254,837 paper francs; and the Netherlands, 8,366,000 florins.

Brazil has insisted that suspension was temporary, due to the scarcity of foreign exchange. Low coffee prices in the past have reduced Brazil's capacity to pay; and as the conferees meet today, Brazil is again finding coffee a source of deficits rather than profits.

Shortly before the Vargas coup, an official statement published in the Jornal do Comercio complained of the "scandalous commissions

Trends in the Americas

paid for the carrying out of the loan operations."

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, who recently came to the United States and arranged for a potential $120,000,000 in new credits, had previously brought a measure of order into Brazil's foreign debt. While Ambassador to Washington, he negotiated an agreement of 1934, whereby Brazil's payments were reduced from nearly $100,000,000 a year to about $40,000,000.

Even so, Brazil had difficulty paying the smaller amount. Since the suspension of November, 1937, there has been a frozen condition. But Brazil has scrupulously paid on its new debt to the United States. Just the other day, on Aug. 19 to be exact, the Bank of Brazil shipped by plane the amount of $1,920,000 to cover the first installment on its $19,200,000 acceptance credit, part of the latest Aranha loans.

There is no single aspect of Inter-American relations more intimately affecting the future of good neighbor feeling than the question of defaulted debts. South America realizes this, and has made courageous efforts to pay on the line. Most of the loans were contracted during the heyday of Wall Street financing, when fantastic rates of interest and high-pressure methods in many cases swept Latin American nations into obligations beyond their capacity to pay. Some reduction, at least of interest, is imperative.

You can still see in South American cities the grandiose monuments erected by those boom loans. Ornamental the monuments are, but unproductive of the means for repayment.

Brazil clearly illustrates the case of a nation dependent upon more exports—and more profitable exports—in order to pay its foreign obligations. The recent United States subsidy for cotton exports, and the low price of coffee, hinder Brazil at a moment when the country is willing to devise a new debt payment plan. The primary need is to stimulate Brazilian exports, and that was the objective of the recent Aranha credits.

Venezuela is the shining example of a South American country that has paid its foreign debt in full, and pursues the policy of not borrowing again.

Argentina has maintained its credit position by noble efforts right through the period since 1930, when most southern nations were forced into default. In October of last year the final installment was paid on a $50,000,000 loan contracted in 1930. Due to this and other prompt payments, Argentina can still borrow at will.

Colombia, Chile, and several other Latin American countries are negotiating for settlement of their debts.

Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, intends to assure that future lending is on a payable basis. He would paraphrase an old proverb, "The way to lose a friend is to lend him money," and make it read: "If you must lend, the way to keep your friend is to make repayment possible."

Of All Things . . . !

Exclusive

KANSAS CITY (AP)—In self-defense against "a world created for midgets," 11 Kansas City cloud dusters got together and organized the Skyliners Club with a goal of seven-foot beds in every hotel and size 16 shoes in every store.

It's the most exclusive club in town. If you're male you've got to be 6 feet 4 to get in; if female, an even 6 feet will do.

Miss Rowena Wheeler, 6 feet 2, copped the idea from Hollywood, but has ambitions to boom it into a national organization.

Mining Snowballs

WEST CHESTER, Pa.(AP)—Men with miners' lanterns are harvesting "snowballs" these hot summer days in dark air-conditioned buildings throughout Chester County.

The "snowballs" are white mushrooms, darlings of an industry which sprang up in the 1890's in this eastern Pennsylvania farming region and now produces nearly 20,000,000 pounds of mushrooms a year.

It started when a few florists in Chester County imported mushroom spawn from England and planted it under benches in greenhouses. They did so well that neighboring farmers adopted the idea.

Busses vs. Trolley Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—Manhattan, which boasted 107 years ago of the first horse car line in America, soon will abolish the last of its trolley cars and replace them with buses—if plans by Mayor La Guardia are carried out.

The Mayor said the proposed arrangement with the Third Avenue Railway System provides for the gradual elimination of the trolley cars in Manhattan and the Bronx over a period of years. First to go would be the 42nd Street crosstown line and those on upper Broadway.

The City's first street car, horse-drawn, ran along the Bowery "each fair day except Sunday."

Boys Show High Skill in Sewing In Playground Classes at Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — Sitting cross-legged on the benches in the playground shelter houses, strapping boys of 12 and 14 years are sewing—yes, actually sewing—in the City Recreation Department schools of Akron.

"Sewing is fun," explained the leader of one group pausing to look up from the work in which he was so much absorbed. "Sewing is really fun, and it keeps you out of trouble, too, you see."

And he went on with the belt he was fashioning, threading his needle with a practiced hand.

All up and down that line of benches other boys, big and little, are weaving bright-colored worsteds into artistic belts and pincushions and pillows as the hot summer days come and go. Fully as intense and eager as the little girls who sat in a class near by, these lads are turning out stitches as neat and painstaking as those of their sisters.

The boys attending the summer classes come from the heart of the city, where street corners are about the only places for play except the few scattered playgrounds.

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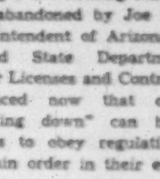

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Mere Declaration of Policy, Is Washington's View of Pact

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — The State Department today clarified its attitude toward the projected German - Russian nonaggression pact in the following words, spoken unofficially by a top ranking official of the Department:

"In the present state of world affairs, a nonaggression pact represents simply a short-term declaration of policy;nothing more."

It was pointed out that a nonaggression treaty between Germany and Russia already exists and is on file here. The terms of the new treaty are expected to be similar and fairly innocuous on the surface, and hence the importance of the new maneuver is regarded as in the light it sheds on long-term Russian aims.

The existing treaty was signed in 1926 when Russia was alarmed somewhat at Germany's entrance into the League of Nations, was renewed in 1931 for an indefinite period, and the renewal ratified by Germany after the Hitler Government came into power in 1933.

Thus the signing of a completely new treaty is considered to be more a gesture for immediate purposes, than a matter of basic and continuing policy.

Other Similar Treaties

Moreover, Russia has in effect with virtually all of its border states non-aggression treaties similar to that which is expected to be signed with Germany, and several of these have since come into disrepute as Russia's aims have shifted away from the policies at the time of signature.

The short-term European policy of Russia at the present moment is interpreted at the Department as one of discouraging Hitler from a major attack eastward, turning him westward toward Britain, and at the same time bringing pressure to bear on Britain for a maximum anti-German commitment in the negotiations with Russia now in progress.

The long-term policy of Russia substantially clarified by the new developments, is interpreted as one of playing both sides against each other in Europe, meanwhile remaining isolated with the intention of emerging from another European war as the dominant power of Europe with its strength preserved intact. This line of interpretation which is general at the State Department, indorses the outline of Russian policy as set forth by William Henry Chamberlin in these columns yesterday.

As long as Poland was partially linked to Germany, it was said by one department authority on the Russian situation, Russia could not retire behind its frontiers because of the possibility of joint Polish-German attack.

When It All Started

The moment, however, that Poland was guaranteed by Britain and France and took a frankly independent course, a wall of resistance was erected by Poland against German expansion eastward, behind which Russia considered that it could remain safely aloof. The likelihood of some effort to play both sides off against each other is considered to have dated from that point and to have sprung from that reasoning.

The State Department recognizes the likelihood of Russia turning with increasing force on Japan, and recognizes that the United States' immediate and anti-Japanese interests in the Far East might well be drawn out of the fire by Russia. But the prospect is received in that chill fashion which welcomes assistance from any quarter, but is dubious as to the ultimate result where the movies are none too friendly.

Meanwhile, government officials proceeded swiftly to put their house in order so that when the President arrives they will be able to assure him that industrially, financially, and in the state of readiness of the armed forces the Nation is prepared to evacuate citizens from Europe, cushion any shocks to the domestic economy which a war might produce, and adopt whatever degree of economic intervention and military aloofness the President may recommend.

For the second time in 24 hours, the leading officials of the State, War, Navy and Treasury Departments met in extended conference to review the plans in all these fields of preparedness. At the same time, the new civilian War Resources Board met for its second session, intent on completing plans for wartime co-operation between industry and the armed forces as soon as possible.

Tannenberg Plans Jubilantly Made

BERLIN (AP)—Adolf Hitler is scheduled to speak at Tannenberg next Sunday at 11 a. m. (5 a. m., E. S. T.) the Propaganda Ministry announced today.

The celebration will be held to observe Germany's World War victory over the Russians in the Battle of Tannenberg 25 years ago.

It also was announced that Col. Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch, Chief Commander of the Army, would address the German soldiers over a Nation-wide radio hookup on Saturday.

He will speak for half an hour beginning at 7:30 p. m. (1:30 p. m. E. S. T.).

Halifax to Go on Air

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax will broadcast to the British Nation tomorrow night an important statement on the tense international situation. The speech will be rebroadcast to the United States and Europe.

He will speak from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's residence at No. 10 Downing Street at 8:30 p. m. G. M. T. (3:30 p. m. E. S. T.).

(The Columbia Broadcasting System and National Broadcasting Company announced they would carry his 10-minute address.)

Speech on U. S. Networks

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—The speech of Reichschancellor Adolf Hitler at Tannenberg Sunday has been scheduled for relay in this country by the three coast-to-coast networks, NBC, CBS, and MBS.

Queen Establishes College of Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Queen Elizabeth, mother of King Leopold, who has long been a friend to music and musicians has now realized her ideal of establishing a college of music. The Queen accepted the gift of a property in the center of a forest. She erected a modern building, including eight rooms reserved for students chosen by competition to pursue a three-year course of musical education

The college has a magnificent musical library and a collection of 2,000 disks. The Ministry of Education and Fine Arts contributes toward the cost of the College.

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British Parliament Recalled and Poland Reassured; France Instructs Envoys, Reaffirming Guarantees

Strong messages off to French ministers on stand—Moscow asked for explanation.

PARIS, Aug. 23 (AP)—France was reported today to have dispatched "strong" instructions to its ambassadors in Europe. Contents of the diplomatic notes were not disclosed by Government sources which told of their transmission, but it was believed generally they reasserted France and Britain were prepared to go to war, if Poland saw fit to resist a German attack.

French leaders warned the country a showdown in the German-Polish dispute was a matter of days only.

Report From Moscow Asked

The Government awaited a report from its Moscow Ambassador, Paul Emile Naggiar, who was instructed to ask the Soviet Government the meaning of its proposed nonaggression pact with Germany.

On that report will depend the Government's decision whether to break off its negotiations with Russia envisaging the Red Army's aid against Germany in event of a European war.

A Cabinet session, under President Lebrun, was scheduled for tomorrow morning. The President returning to the Capital today from an interrupted holiday, will approve more economic and military measures to put France into shape to keep its pledges to aid Poland.

The Superior War Council, in almost daily session, was expected to meet again with Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin who would lead combined French and British land forces, if the two nations went to war.

The additional defense decrees which President Lebrun will approve have not yet been made public, but informed sources said they would solidify frontier and other key defenses.

No Backing Down

Official sources said there still was no decision about recalling the French Parliament. They and the entire French press declared there was no question of either France or Britain backing down on their pledges to Poland, Rumania, Greece, or Turkey.

French sources admitted the general staffs of both Britain and France had banked heavily on Russian aid because of the geographical difficulties in the way of British-French help to Poland.

The French-British decision to continue, at least temporarily, the negotiations in Moscow was necessary, these sources said, pending disclosure of the full significance of the Soviet-German negotiations.

Pact Talks Begin

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP)—German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Premier-Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff began formal negotiation of a German-Russian nonaggression treaty this afternoon.

The talks started at 3 p. m. at the Kremlin, just two hours after Herr von Ribbentrop's plane alighted here from Germany.

Herr Hitler's special pilot, Hansl Baur, was at the helm of the four-motored "Grenzmark" Condor plane which carried Herr Ribbentrop and his entourage.

With startling speed, it was arranged for the Nazi envoy to see Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff two hours after his arrival.

Diplomatic formalities were dispensed with, and Herr von Ribbentrop paused only for luncheon with the German Ambassador, Friedrich Werner Schulenburg. Even the customary official courtesy calls were waived before the von Ribbentrop-Molotoff meeting.

Poland Discounts Pact

WARSAW, Aug. 23 (AP)—Poland, heartened by the firm attitude of its guarantors, Britain and France, sought meanwhile to discount the possible consequences of a Russian-German nonaggression treaty.

The Polish people, who live from day to day in the attitude of being prepared, also found reassurance in the fact that the projected pact has yet to be concluded. The Soviet communiqué which referred to the "beginning of negotiations" with Germany was used to emphasize this.

The overnight assurance from the British Cabinet eliminated concern in some circles here that the British guarantee of aid in case Poland is attacked has been based on an expectation of Russian support. Poland now awaits the formal signing of the British-Polish pact of mutual assistance.

The United States Embassy has conveyed a general reminder to American citizens in Poland that a "serious situation obtains."

What amounts to a Polish boycott of German products continues with the announcement that the Union of Polish Pharmacists has agreed not to purchase German supplies. German movies are among the products already boycotted.

Japanese Fly World

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority has granted permission for a Japanese airplane to fly over Alaska and the continental United States on a round-the-world flight sponsored by the newspapers Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichinichi. The plane a twin-motored transport, will be flown by Sumitoshi Nakao and will carry two passengers and a crew of four.

What Britain Has Pledged

The British Cabinet's decision that the German-Russian nonaggression pact "would in no way affect" Britain's "obligations to Poland" throws a searchlight on the exact pledges to all of Britain's allies.

Poland

On March 31 Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons that "in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence and which the Polish Government accordingly considered it vital to resist with their national forces, His Majesty's Government would feel themselves bound at once to lend the Polish Government all support in their power."

On April 6, Mr. Chamberlain announced that Britain and Poland had agreed to enter into "an agreement of a permanent and reciprocal character to replace the present temporary and unilateral assurance given by His Majesty's Government. . . ."

Danzig

With regard to Danzig, Mr. Chamberlain on July 10 referred to reported German designs on the Free City and said:

"If the sequence of events should be such as is contemplated on this hypothesis (an effort by Germany to make Poland appear as the aggressor in Danzig) the issue could not be considered as purely a local matter involving the rights and liberties of Danzigers, which incidentally are in no way threatened, but would at once raise greater issues affecting Polish national existence and independence.

"We have guaranteed to give our assistance to Poland in case of a clear threat to her independence which she considers is vital to resist with her national forces and we are firmly resolved to carry out this undertaking."

Greece and Rumania

On April 13, Mr. Chamberlain declared:

"They (the British Government) have come to the conclusion that in the event of any action being taken that would clearly threaten the independence of Greece or Rumania and which the Greek or Rumanian Governments rspectively considered it necessary to resist with their national forces, His Majesty's Government will feel bound at once to lend the Greek or Rumanian Government all the support in their power."

Turkey

On May 12 Mr. Chamberlain announced that Britain and Turkey had pledged aid to each other "in event of an act of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean area."

France

After years of hesitation and bickering between Paris and London, the two powers definitely drew together early this year. On Feb. 6 Mr. Chamberlain said that "any threat to vital interests of France, from whatever quarter it came, must evoke the immediate co-operation of this country."

The British Government has reaffirmed its strong stand many times in recent months. Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax covered the ground fully on June 30. But Britain constantly holds the door open to peaceful negotiation, insisting that it resists only the use of force and the bullying by threat of force.

Crisis Expected to Postpone Strike on British Railways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 23—The decision of 56,000 British engine drivers, firemen, and cleaners to strike at midnight Saturday for better wages and working conditions, thus dislocating the country's entire mainline rail service, is causing much less concern today than it would if Europe was not once again in the grip of a crisis.

That the security of the nation should be thus jeopardized in an hour of need is regarded as unthinkable by the average Briton, especially since the far larger National Union of Railwaymen, representing some 366,000 other rail workers, apparently holds the same view since its members have decided to resubmit their claim for a 50s. minimum wage to the Railway Staff National Tribunal. This board, organized to inquire into such wage claims consists of a nominee of the companies, a nominee of the unions, and an independent chairman.

Other factors also encourage the prevalent conviction that the locomotive men's strike will not materialize. The Government has not yet intervened, and Minister of Labor Ernest Brown is today considering the whole situation and what action the Government can take. Finally there is reassurance in tomorrow's meeting of Parliament to pass an emergency powers bill which, it is held, would prevent Britain being plunged into war, with the railways paralyzed by a prohibiting strike.

Hope to Get Concessions

A section of business opinion here believes that in any case the engine drivers and firemen do not intend to put the strike into operation in the present international situation, but rather hope by their threat to induce the Minister of Labor to intervene and persuade the companies to grant concessions.

This decision of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, however, has hardly increased public sympathy for their claims. It is felt that the better paid section of the railway workers have less excuse for such drastic action in the present circumstances than the lowest paid employees who have shown a readiness to continue negotiations.

Engine drivers earn on an average more than £5 a week and even the average earnings of the cleaners are about 57s., which is 7s more than the minimum demanded by the National Union of Railwaymen for the lowest paid members. The claims of the Engineers Union include increased scales of pay, increased annual holidays with pay for 6 to 12 days, and higher minimum pay for Sunday duty.

Minimum Wage Raised

The demand of N. U. R. for a 50s. minimum was refused by the companies on the grounds that they could not afford it. The minimum has recently been raised from 43s. to 45s.

Six months ago an impartial tribunal held that a general improvement in wage rates "cannot be properly recommended at a time when traffic receipts and still more net earnings have fallen so greatly."

It added, however, "that a strong case has been presented for making an increase upon the lowest rates a first claim as soon as the financial position makes any substantial concession possible."

Russo-Soviet Pact Expected To Follow Previous Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—The nonaggression treaty between Germany and Russia is expected here to be similar to a previous treaty of the same character between the two nations, first signed in 1926 and extended in 1933 to continue indefinitely unless terminated by either country. The text of the earlier nonaggression treaty follows:

Article 1. The basis of the mutual relations between Germany and the U. S. S. R. remains the Rapallo Treaty. The German government and the government of the U. S. S. R. will maintain friendly contact with the object of the attainment of the concordance of all questions of political and economic character alike concerning both countries.

Article 2. If, in spite of its peaceful conduct, one of the contracting parties shall be subject to the attack of a third power or group of third powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality during the duration of the whole conflict.

Article 3. If, in conection with a conflict of the character described in Article 2, or also when neither one of the contracting parties will be involved in armed collisions, there shall be formed among third powers a coalition with the aim of subjecting one of the contracting parties to economic or financial boycott, the other contracting party will not adhere to such coalition.

Article 4. The present treaty is subject to ratification, and the exchange of ratification documents will be accomplished in Berlin. The treaty enters into force from the moment of the exchange of ratification documents, and is effective during five years. In good time, before the expiration of this term, the two contracting parties will agree between themselves on the further forms of their political mutual relations.

In witness whereof the signatures:

G. Stresemann
N. Krestinsky

Berlin, April 24, 1926.

University Gets Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A red brick colonial library will be erected and maintained on the site of the home of the chancellors on the University of George campus under a trust fund set up by the will of Mrs. John Dozier Little. Approximately $700,000 will be available. Mrs. Little's estate is left in trust for her two sisters during their lifetime.

Thursday meeting rushed for Parliament—Peace found quite possible—But firmness holds.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The British Government announced last night that its determination to fulfill its obligations to Poland was in no way affected by the projected German-Russian nonaggression pact and recalled Parliament into session Thursday to rush through emergency defense powers.

The Government at the same time issued a statement expressing the opinion there was no issue between Germany and Poland which justified the use of force and no questions in Europe which were not capable of peaceful solution, "if only conditions of confidence could be restored."

The British Government, the statement said, "are, as they always have been, ready to assist in creating such conditions, but if, in spite of all their efforts, others insist on the use of force, they are prepared and determined to resist it to the uttermost."

The House of Commons will meet at 2:45 p. m. (10:45 a. m., E. S. T.) on Thursday, and the House of Lords 15 minutes later. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, planned to make statements on the international situation in their respective houses.

Opposition leaders, Arthur Greenwood, Acting Labor Leader, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Leader, were expected to speak immediately afterward.

The decision was announced after the Cabinet had concluded a meeting lasting nearly four hours.

Parliament will be asked to rush through a bill to give the Government special powers to take any necessary measures without delay.

The Government also decided to take measures against the export of essential war commodities which was said to have resulted from heavy purchases by Germany of rubber, copper, and other materials in London the last few days.

War Exports Controlled

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Board of Trade tonight issued an order prohibiting the export of essential war materials from Britain, except under license. Commodities affected by the ban included aluminum, copper, lead, iron and steel scrap, raw cotton, rubber and nickel. The order followed a decision taken at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

The Home Office took steps to place England's air raid precautions on virtually a "war basis," effective tonight. Arrangements were made for immediate extinguishing of London's street lights "at any time it is considered necessary."

Birmingham's A. R. P. Department issued notices calling upon householders to erect their air raid shelters, darken their windows, and see that their gas masks are clean and ready for immediate use if the occasion should arise.

King Returns to London

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—King George VI, breaking his annual vacation because of the international situation, will leave Scotland for London by train tonight to be on hand for tomorrow's meeting of the British Parliament, Buckingham Palace announced today Queen Elizabeth and their two children, Princess Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, will remain at Balmoral Castle. Gas masks were distributed to the royal castle and surrounding area tonight.

54,000,000 Trees Planted in British Forestation Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More than 54,000,000 trees were planted on 20,300 acres in Great Britain in 1937-38, according to the annual report of the Forestry Commission, issued here recently.

Of these trees more than 20 per cent were conifers, half of which were Norway and Sitka spruces. In addition to this new acreage, reforestation and planting in fire-damaged areas brought the total up to 21,600 acres of conifers and 2,500 acres of hardwoods.

The Forestry Commission controls 1,100,000 acres on which were 1,400 forest workers' holdings, with a total population of more than 5,000 persons. These people owned livestock to the value of nearly £50,000, made up of horses, sheep, cows, pigs and poultry.

Clergyman Reaches U. S. After Abduction

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rev. Gerould R. Goldner, who was kidnaped by Arabs near Jerusalem in July, returned here on the Statendam Aug. 22.

The clergyman and his father, the Rev. Jacob Goldner, of Cleveland, Ohio, were captured July 18 by the Arab band 10 miles outside Jerusalem as they were returning from a visit to a Greek monastery. The father was released to arrange for the ransom, and his son was freed a week later on payment of "about half" of the $5,000 demanded.

New Chamberlain Symbol

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain, whose return from Scotland was hastened by the European outlook, arrived Aug. 21 without his familiar umbrella.

But he had another symbol of preparedness—an extra herringbone topcoat across his arm, in addition to the one he wore.

Soviet Paper in U. S. Scorns Germany but Praises Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Just what the Communist "Party Line" is on the proposed Russian-German nonaggression pact is causing a good deal of gossiping interest, not to say intense curiosity, among Washington correspondents.

The Capital has representatives of many nations and nearly all varieties of political belief in its press corps, who frankly exchange quips at each other's expense, while remaining—in general—on the best of terms.

There has been a notable absence, however, of the group favorable to Soviet Russia since the announcement of the proposed nonaggression pact. This small, but very aggressive, band has on many occasions found holes in the armor of capitalistic diplomacy. Failing to get local information on the Party line from this group, correspondents eagerly purchased copies of the "Daily Worker" which was sold out from its one vociferous newspeddler almost immediately on going on sale Tuesday, to the latter's considerable surprise.

Moscow Must Say

Readers discovered a front page filled with domestic news, but no comment on the sensational development that was rocking Europe and America, not to mention Asia, and that directly affected the Russian Government and the American Communist movement. Later in the day it was learned that the newspaper would have nothing to say on the matter till the news was confirmed from Moscow.

Turning to the Russian Embassy, reporters recalled that there is no Ambassador now in the United States to explain the Communist viewpoint. Alexander Troyanovsky, former Ambassador, was called home some months ago and Councillor Constantine Oumansky, his subordinate, was elevated to the Ambassadorship. Now Mr. Oumansky has been called home in turn, and it is uncertain whether he will return. One reason for his suspected fall, it is hinted, is his failure to keep American newspapers and magazines from publishing articles like those carried in the Saturday Evening Post recently by Gen. W. G. Krivitzky.

1,500 Words on Pact

Still eagerly reading the Daily Worker today, to find what explanation would be forthcoming from leaders of American Communists to justify the apparently illogical agreement with Nazi Germany, reporters got a 1,500-word statement, discussing the matter in detail. Since it apparently reflects the official Party line and presumably is inspired by the Russian Foreign Office, it is read with considerable attention. It declares the Soviet's "uncompromising support" of the freedom and independence of the Polish people "will be continued and further strengthened as they gather their strength to resist the Fascist threats."

The article alleges that Russia and not Germany has benefited by the proposed nonaggression pact, and denounces the "robber aims of German imperialism." Washington reporters who are used to a good deal of odd logic in connection with political affairs rubbed their eyes over this, as Russia moved to sign an agreement with the Nation whom it is simultaneously abusing.

The article declares the agreement will strengthen the anti-Fascist groups, although perhaps weakening the "Munichеers," with whom are lumped Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain and the "British capitulationists." On the other hand, the article declares that the people of Poland "now as before realize the firm position of the Soviet Union in uncompromising support for their freedom and independence," and it is declared "this support will be continued and further strengthened."

Slav Puzzles

The Soviet has nonaggression pacts with China, Poland, and Italy already, says the editorial, including in each "a basic clause of Soviet peace policy which provides that in the event one of the parties to the pact invades or commits an act of aggression against a third nation that the other party (the Soviet Union) is not bound to the treaty, is free to act in defense of peace."

While correspondents found it difficult to justify the timing of an agreement by the Soviet with an apparent enemy in such terms that it would strengthen the enemy's morale, they concluded that Germany might find it hard to hold the subtle Slav to his bargain, in view of its professed scorn of Naziism.

The editorial winds up with an appeal to American labor to unmask and dissipate "slanders" of Communist policy which, it is asserted, "never shined brighter than it does today."

Hitler's Dreams Quelled

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Communist Party in Great Britain issued a statement last night saying that Soviet-German negotiations "represent a victory for peace and socialism against the war plans of Fascism and the pro-Fascist policy of Prime Minister Chamberlain."

"The significance of this change in Nazi policy cannot be grasped unless we recall that the openly proclaimed aim of Hitler has been the crushing of Bolshevism," the statement added.

"Hitler is forced to recognize the strength and power of the Soviet Union. And his dreams of crushing it have received a setback.

"It is therefore a salutary check to his aggressive policy in Eastern Europe, as it is a check to the policy of Chamberlain, who desired to bring about a war between the Soviet Union and Germany."

Britain's Emergency Plans

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The text of the official statement on the international situation issued by the British Government last night follows:

The Cabinet at their meeting today considered the international situation in all its bearings.

In addition to a report that had been received as to military movements in Germany, the Cabinet took note of the report that a nonaggression pact between the German and Soviet Governments was about to be concluded; they had no hesitation in deciding that such an event would in no way affect their obligations to Poland which which they have repeatedly stated in public and which they are determined to fulfill.

Parliament has been summoned to meet on Thursday next, when the Government proposes to invite both Hourses to pass through all its stages the Emergency Powers (Defense) Bill.

The effect of this will be to place the Government in a position to take any necessary measures without delay should the situation require it.

In the meantime, other measures of a precautionary nature are being taken by the departments—for instance, the calling up of certain personnel for the Navy, Army, and Royal Air Force and for Air Raids Precautions and civil defense.

Arrangements are also being made to deal with certain matters affecting the export from this country of essential materials and commodities.

While taking these measures of precaution which the Government considers necessary at this time, they remain of the opinion that there is nothing in the difficulties that have arisen between Germany and Poland which would justify the use of force involving a European war with all its tragic consequences.

As the Prime Minister has repeatedly stated, there are indeed no questions in Europe which should not be capable of peaceful solution if only conditions of confidence could be restored.

His Majesty's Government are, as they always have been, ready to assist in creating such conditions, but if in spite of all their efforts others insist on the use of force, they are prepared and determined to resist it to the utmost.

Beecham to Tour Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—Sir Thomas Beecham, famed British musician, will embark shortly for a North American tour with the London Philharmonic Orchestra and will play in some Canadian cities, according to Maj. W. E. Gladstone Murray, General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

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About 10,000,000 in Armies Plus Navies and Air Forces

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Estimates of informed observers—military restrictions preclude any more exact compilation—indicated today that Europe's armies, excluding naval and air forces, were approaching 10,000,000 men.

General conjecture among military observers has been that in land power a rough balance existed between the Rome-Berlin Axis and the British-French front and their associated powers, with Soviet Russia's estimated 2,000,000 men under arms outside the calculations.

Aviation experts never have been able to agree as to the war-plane strength of the Old World nations, individual estimates varying by thousands.

British superiority on the seas is generally conceded.

The precautionary calling up of thousands of men in the last several days is an almost unknown quantity.

For the purpose of a rough survey the following figures appear in many estimates:

France—more than 1,000,000. Its standing Army of 800,000 has been augmented by 300,000 to 600,000 men recently.

Britain—between 600,000 and 700,000. The British Cabinet acknowledged last night that additional personnel was being called up. (This does not take into account Egypt and India).

Poland—approaching 1,000,000.

Turkey—300,000.

Greece—200,000.

As for the Rome-Berlin Axis the latest Italian figure mentioned has been 1,300,000.

Recent troop movements in Germany have swelled the Nazi land forces somewhere between 1,750,000 and 2,000,000.

Considered separately are figures of 150,000 upward for Spain; 300,000 for Yugoslavia; 275,000 for Rumania; and 200,000 upward for Hungary.

In still another bystander or neutral category might be listed 500,000 for the combined forces of Bulgaria, Belgium, the Baltic States, Portugal, and Switzerland.

Italy Looks to the Sea

ROME, Aug. 23 (AP)—A law was published here today, giving the Government drastic power to requisition merchant vessels for war use.

Other preparations to make the Nation's fighting machine ready for quick action went ahead.

Some quarters thought the calling of additional reserves in France would be followed by similar action in Italy today. A large number of reserve officers, especially of the medical corps, was reported already summoned.

Malta Mans Defenses

MALTA, Aug. 23 (AP)—All Malta's defenses were manned and its air raid warnings tested today, as a result of heightened tension in Europe.

Mobilization in India?

BOMBAY, Aug. 23 (AP)—Reports from Simla, India's "summer capital," indicated mobilization orders might be issued for Indian Army reserve officers as a result of the European situation.

Air raid precautions are being taken at all ports and oil tanks and factories are being camouflaged.

Hamburg Port Keeps Busy

HAMBURG, Aug. 23 (AP)—The harbor of Hamburg is just as busy as ever, despite the European crisis, inquiry among the various German and foreign shipping companies disclosed. None of the lines regularly operating to or from Hamburg has canceled or changed its sailings.

Since yesterday, 15 foreign vessels have arrived in the port.

U. S. Squadron Prepared

MARSEILLE, France, Aug. 23 (AP)—The little European squadron of the United State Navy, composed of the cruiser Trenton and the destroyers Jacob Jones and Badger, took on full stores of coal, oil, and supplies at Marseille to be ready for any emergency orders in the European crisis.

The squadron is due at its base in Villefranche near Marseille tomorrow. There, under the command of Rear-Admiral Henry Ellis Lackey, it will await radioed orders from the Navy Department, at the same time keeping in constant touch with the Paris Embassy.

Airline Discontinues

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23 (AP)—Airliners of the Netherlands KLM Line today were forbidden to fly over a large section of German territory, including the western fortifications, the Amsterdam Telegraph reported. The line discontinued service on all domestic and seven foreign routes when most of its pilots were mobilized.

Air Warnings Arranged

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—A number of men who would co-ordinate Britain's air-raid warnings in wartime have gone to their posts at the control "nerve center"—a Whitehall basement—and will live there until further notice, it was learned today.

They are understood to have ready a series of telegrams which, dispatched on a word from the Government, would set immediately in motion the countrywide machinery of air-raid precautions.

Arms Contract to Canada

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported the British War Office had placed an "educational" contract for armament manufacture with Marine Industries Limited, at Sorel, Quebec.

It also was learned that a group of French armament technicians was coming to Canada to train the factory's employees in the manufacture of military equipment.

Australia Supports Britain Completely

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Australia's determination to give Britain "complete support" in war if peace efforts fail was announced Aug. 23 by Prime Minister Robert Menzies after a Cabinet meeting.

Armistice Declared In Actors' Dispute

NEW YORK (AP)—An armistice was declared in the world-war of the theater Aug. 22.

Actors Equity Council adjourned until Aug. 24 a hearing of "treason" charges against Sophie Tucker, President of the American Federation of Actors, after Harry Richman, A. F. A. Vice-President, begged for peace. Mr. Richman, like Miss Tucker, had been suspended by Equity.

He said he had asked for postponement because he felt "an amicable solution to the whole situation could be worked out."

Miss Tucker was charged with "treason" for having accepted a charter for the American Federation of Actors from the stagehands' union, after the A. F. A. had been expelled by the parent union, Associated Actors and Artists of America.

Auto Plant Workers Uphold C.I.O. as Bargaining Agent

DETROIT (AP)—The C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers Union has been returned the victor over its A. F. of L. rival for the second time in automobile plant votes for exclusive bargaining rights.

Examiner Russell Miller, of the National Labor Relations Board, announced the C. I. O. defeated the A. F. of L., 2,033 to 188, in an election for the right to represent 3,150 employees of Motor Products Corporation. Last week the C. I. O. polled 73.6 per cent of the votes in the Packard Motor Car Company election affecting 9,000 workers.

Company Union Complaint Made Against W. Va. Firm

PITTSBURGH (AP)—For the first time in its three-year existence, the C. I. O.'s steel workers organizing committee Aug. 22 cancelled one of its 595 labor contracts, an agreement with the International Nickel Company of Huntington, W. Va.

Philip Murray, committee chairman, declared the union intended to file a complaint with the National Labor Board charging the company with maintaining a company un[illegible] and discriminating against committee members.

South Carolina Roads Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A considerable curtailment of the State's 1939 road building program now being carried on over South Carolina by the State Highway Department, has been made necessary due to a lack of funds, it is reported by Chairman John Stevens of the State Highway Commission.

Soviet Sees Step for Peace

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 23

Official Soviet quarters last night termed the proposed nonaggression pact with Germany an important step toward securing the peace of Europe and contended it in no way blocked the alliance now under discussion here among Britain, France, and Russia.

The French and British missions conferred on the situation while awaiting instructions from home. These quarters held the view the British and French could not remain here idle while Russia and Germany, hitherto ideological enemies, consummated a vast shakeup in the European balance of power.

Soviet quarters, however, were emphatic in their insistence that the nonaggression agreement with Germany was entirely independent of any alliance that might be worked out with Britain and France and that the two proposed treaties were in no way incompatible.

These quarters expected the Anglo-French-Soviet military staff talks to continue, but this view was directly contrary to that held in some foreign circles.

One of the chief causes of Soviet desire for the pact with Germany was said to be a belief that it would greatly strengthen its hand against Japan, ever potential Eastern foe and Germany's anticominiern partner.

President and Hull Hurry Back To Washington for Conference

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—The European crisis has given a tremendously sharper meaning to the debates on neutrality which featured the closing weeks of Congress and resulted in President Roosevelt's defeat. With Mr. Roosevelt on his way back to Washington and Secretary of State Hull breaking a two-week vacation to return to the Capital, preparations for a conference of advisers causes vital interest in the possible next move of the United States.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, warned against European travel at the moment unless the traveler has an impelling reason for the trip.

If war should break out tomorrow, the arms embargo provision would be in effect, which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared "constituted a hazardous departure from the principle of international law which recognizes the right of neutrals to trade with belligerents, and of belligerents to trade with neutrals."

The effect of the embargo would be, in the circumstances, to aid Germany and Italy as against France, England and Poland, if the crisis actually came to war.

Mr. Roosevelt has stated that he would call a special session of Congress the minute war developed. The session might propose to repeal the arms embargo ban. But President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull urged before the Senate debate, and were supported by a strong group of Republican leaders, that to take action on the embargo after hostilities had actually commenced might be like trying to change the rules of the game in the midst of the game, and might be construed as an unneutral act. Supporting President Roosevelt in his appeal to revise the Neutrality Law were Republican leaders like Henry L. Stimson, Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, Alf M. Landon, William R. Castle, and others.

Last Minute Appeal

Many observers here believe that Mr. Roosevelt would feel under moral responsibility to make some last-minute effort for peace under any circumstance, if worse came to worse in Europe, and they expect the coming conference to give the President opportunity to pick up the threads, after his dramatic representation of a hands-off attitude on the Gulf Stream fishing trip. The position that America would be in, in the case of a European war, will undoubtedly be one of the first matters to consider.

Secretary Hull put this situation clearly July 15 in a statement transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt. Both sides, he declared, agree that the first consideration is peace and security for the United States, that the Government should avoid being drawn into foreign wars or entangling alliances, and "both sides agree that, in the event of foreign wars, this Nation should maintain a status of strict neutrality, and that around the structure of neutrality we should shape our policies as to keep this country from being drawn into war."

Defining the Executive's position, he said:

"They believe neutrality means impartiality, and in their view an arms embargo is directly opposed to the idea of neutrality.

Difficult to Balance Scales

"It is not humanly possible, by enacting an arms embargo, or by refraining from such enactment, to hold the scales exactly even between two belligerents. In either case and due to shifting circumstances one belligerent may find itself in a position of relative advantage or disadvantage. The important difference between the two cases is that when such a condition arises in the absence of an arms embargo on our part, no responsibility attaches to this country, whereas in the presence of an arms embargo, the responsibility of this country for the creation of the condition is inevitably direct and clear."

Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt were defeated in their appeal and later charged that Congress had "gambled" against a war. That is the situation as he quietly fishes on the Gulf Stream. Other recommendations, which Secretary Hull urgently sought, to help keep America "from incurring the risks of involvement in war" included:

1. Prohibition of American ships from entering combat areas.
2. Restriction of travel by Americans in combat areas.
3. Requirement of a cash-and-carry law for exports to belligerents.

U.S. Plans to Get Citizens Home If Europe Has War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Amid renewed discussions of American neutrality policy, plans were being perfected today to rush home thousands of United States citizens if war breaks out in Europe.

Merchant ships will be relied upon to transport the majority of Americans from danger zones, officials explained, but they added that more than a score of naval vessels in the Atlantic squadron could help if necessary.

A State Department report at the start of the year showed 2,569 Americans living in Poland. The Department has instructed the American Embassy at Warsaw to use its best judgment in advising these residents and any tourists about leaving the country.

The fact that the European tourist season still is in effect increases the problem of evacuating Americans, officials explained. The Czechoslovakian crisis last September came after most travelers had returned home.

The State Department has issued more than 47,000 passports in the last three months, but the number of tourists now in Europe is a matter of conjecture. There are 5,787 Americans living in Germany, 12,964 in France, 10,522 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 23,330 in Italy. Only 28 are listed for Danzig.

Riviera Tourists Warned

CANNES, France, Aug. 23 (AP)—United States consular authorities at Nice advised American tourists on the French Riviera today to plan seriously to leave the resort coast near the Italian frontier. They said the advice should not be interpreted as an order to evacuate Nice, Monte Carlo, and Mentone, but that American citicitens in those zones should follow international developments closely.

West of Nice in vacation centers such as Cannes, Juan les Pins, and Antibes, and extending as far as Marseille, the increasing distances from the Italian border made the caution less specific.

Foreigners Flee Germany

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (AP)—All avenues of travel out of Germany were jammed today with French and British citizens and other foreigners fleeing for fear of war. No seats in airplanes could be obtained after early morning.

Trains ran throughout the day with corridors filled.

British and French citizens were advised by their local diplomatic officials to leave Germany. The French step followed upon a direct order transmitted from Paris to the French Ambassador, Robert Coulondre.

Parliament Recall Eighth Since War

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 23

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's recall of Parliament is the eighth time since the World War that a recess has been interrupted by an emergency. The previous occasions were:

April, 1939—Italian invasion of Albania.

September, 1938—German-Czech crisis.

January, 1936—Death of King George V.

October, 1935—Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

October, 1932—Indorsement of Ottawa agreements.

September, 1931—Depression and financial crisis.

1924 — Irish Free State agreement.

Utilizing Powers Of League Called Best Key to Peace

OTTAWA, Ontario (CP) — The Russo-German negotiations should be the signal for genuine restoration of the Covenant of the League of Nations "and the final elimination of practices which led to the cold-shouldering of Russia last September and what may be reprisals now," Warwick Chipman of Montreal, President of the League of Nations Society in Canada, said Aug. 22.

Mr. Chipman's comment came with the announcement that the Society wrote Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King urging Canadian action for more effective organization of the world's peace "at once or at the Assembly of the League of Nations opening in Geneva Sept. 11 and in giving leadership to attempts to restore the Covenant.

"The League of Nations, in constitutions and in numbers, remains an international body of unmatched resouces," Mr. Chipman said. "If its powers have been impaired by past failure to use them, they can be restored by being used now."

"Nothing seems more beside the point than the assumption of recent years that the organization and protection of world peace was Europe's concern, not ours as well."

Slovaks Told They Are 'Lucky' to Be On Germany's Side

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (AP)—Ten thousand Slovak demonstrators, shouting for the return of territories from Poland, were told by Propaganda Minister Sano Mach Aug. 22 that "we are lucky to walk by the side of victorious Germany."

Jubilant over news of a prospective German-Russian nonaggression pact, Mr. Mach declared:

"I can imagine how the British lords woke up this morning, seeing that they had lost the game. No catastrophic war can occur because the balance of power is now so much in favor of the totalitarian countries."

Italy Sees Encirclement Ended By Russo-German Compact

ROME, Aug. 23 (AP)—Fascist newspapers exulted over the projected German-Soviet Russian nonaggression pact as marking "the collapse of British-French encirclement."

The press termed the Russian-German decision a major victory for the Rome-Berlin Axis, but many Italians expressed the opinion it might precipitate war.

Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, said the accord would have its effect also on "certain zones in the Balkans and Near East which, being nearer, interest Italy."

The paper warned Greece, Turkey, and Rumania—which hold commitments from Britain and France—to reflect on consequences of the pact's "strangulation" of the chances of British-French assistance in Eastern Europe.

Signor Mussolini often has been credited with wishing to bring Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia into the Italian orbit.

In their exultation over the pact, some Fascist commentators who had attacked the Soviets for years pictured Joseph Stalin almost as the hero of Europe's new turn of events.

Other writers again brought up Soviet "perfidy," but joyfully pictured Italy's enemies as the victims of it, and viewed it with satisfaction, if not with admiration.

The authoritative commentator, Virginio Gayda, recalled that Italy had concluded a treaty of friendship and nonaggression with Moscow in 1933 and said the German-Russian decision "completes the system already initiated by Italy."

Germans Defy World in Danzig

DANZIG, Aug. 23 (AP)—Nazi District Leader Albert Forster and Reichsminister Hans Frank told a big mass meeting last night that Danzig would return to Germany whether "it suits the world or not."

A crowd of 4,000 persons gathered in the fashionable seaside resort of nearby Zoppot to hear them after a day of ostentatious military activity in the Free City.

"Inner ties of Danzig with the Führer and the Reich never were so close as today, Herr Forster said. "Every Danziger is certain that the still existing outward division will disappear shortly."

"Poland least of all can stop it," he shouted.

Herr Frank, who is German Commissioner of Justice and who is attending a meeting of East Prussian jurists, made his second speech of the day.

"The world should know that Danzig no longer is deserted. On the contray others (meaning Poland, France and England) are deserted," he said.

"If the world does not let us remain in peace, it will experience the German power augmented by the strength of Mussolini's proud Italy."

News of Russian-German intentions to conclude a nonaggression pact was greeted enthusiastically by Free City Nazis who hailed it as another "proof of the genius of the Führer."

All day various troop formations paraded and rode through the streets. Blue-shirt detachments in trench helmets and carrying rifles rode in army trucks. Small detachments of cavalry and tank defense troops rode through town with guns hitched behind army trucks.

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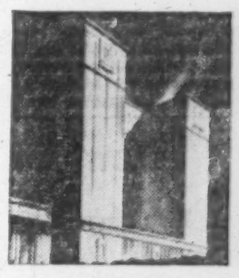

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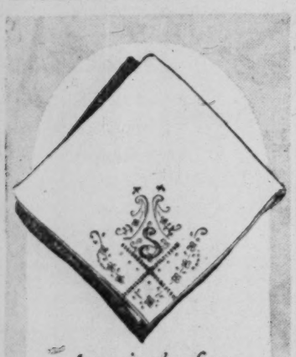

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Hotel Homemaker to the Traveling Public

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Hotel Management as a Coming Vocation for Women

To Her Natural Flair for Making People Feel at Home and Comfortable She Adds Special Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wengen, Switz.

In a land of dazzling skies, brown chalets, and perfumed pastures, I recently tumbled upon a sphere of woman's activities which seemed to offer unlimited possibilities for her special gifts.

The setting was the little alpine village of Wengen, perched precariously upon a fertile ledge at the foot of the glistening Jungfrau in the Bernese Oberland. Nestling in the circular arm of a pine forest—somewhat withdrawn from the bustle of the little village—stood the "Park." It was there that I first met "Madame," who, as her own manager, was the pivot around whom every detail of the hotel life revolved. Though she was seldom seen between meals, it was easy to recognize the guiding hand from the unlabored smoothness of the working of the whole establishment.

One day I decided to corner Madame in order to find out the secret of her success.

Study of Guests' Needs

"It is quite simple," she remarked, rather pleased at my interest. "The secret lies, I think, in the careful study and unobtrusive supplying of each guest's needs. And I feel that this natural discernment of how to surround everyone with the comforts and pleasures most appreciated for a good holiday is essentially a woman's gift."

We talked at length of the immense value woman's intuition and early training in the supervising of a home was to hotel management.

"I like to think of my guests as one large international family, with diverging activities and interests. That always seems to me to be the best aspect from which to approach the whole question," Madame explained. "And if I succeed in making my visitors really happy, I become at once a satisfied hostess. That makes my venture lose the hard factor of being merely a business proposition. Instead, it becomes a spontaneous activity, where real enthusiasm in the efficient and co-operative working of the various departments disperses any possibility of my job being hum-drum.

"As for the all-important guests," she continued, "they no longer feel like numerals in a vast caravanserai,—according to the number of their rooms. They know they are regarded as friends whose presence is thoroughly appreciated."

From Observation

Certainly I had seen from observation that this appreciation of individual needs had many pleasing ways of expressing itself. Some visitors, for instance, were delighted if Madame found time to pay them a brief visit at breakfast over their rolls and Swiss black cherry jam. In those few minutes new excursions were often planned, routes clarified, or happy additions offered for the already intriguing luncheon bags,—perhaps a rucksack for comfort, a cooling lemon drink for a hot climb, reinforced with a packet of delicious fruit drops.

Other guests, on the contrary, preferred to plan their own itineraries. The really successful proprietor or manager must know these little idiosyncrasies, and this is where the hostess thought greatly helps.

"But," resumed Madame after a pause, "this alone is not enough. That is where the hostess who has traveled widely has many advantages. Automatically, she becomes familiar with those important comforts which make the visitor really feel at home,—such as a firm or soft bed, homelike little items in the cooking of food, or a few degrees of central heating when a sudden fall of snow has chilled the summer air."

Many interesting conversations with Madame showed me that in hotel management as in every other business, matters of accountancy needed the utmost precision. At the same time, however, the office was but one of her many equally important departments, among which cuisine takes a first rank. Some managers, I had heard, were content to frame their menus from their office chair. Not so Madame, who thinks it very necessary to make frequent visits to her well-stocked vegetable garden as well as to the kitchens for consultations with the chef. Being well qualified as a cook herself, she knows what is required to bring seasonal variety to the tables of her guests.

D. M. S.

Bureau of Fashion Trends

Real jewelry is to be worn this year as an essential part of the costume, no longer a mere accessory but integrated with the ensemble to complete the design. (1) Our blonde thinks of a garden in moonlight and dresses in silvery white. Her necklace is a delicate flower and leaf pattern in diamonds; within its triangle trembles a diamond of the same shape. The clips (which can be joined to form a brooch) show leaves and buds, the latter done in emeralds. The ring holds a Cabochon-cut diamond. The earrings and bracelet, all-diamond, repeat the triangle theme. (2) On a dress of black chiffon, styled for formal afternoons and informal evenings, platinum jewelry set with diamonds is the exquisite choice. The clip brooch is thickly studded with diamonds; the bracelet of baguette and round diamonds carries a watch, the flexible platinum bracelet closes with a diamond buckle. The only note of color in the black, gray, and white ensemble is supplied by the row of rubies in the ring. (3) Necklace, clips, bracelet, and earrings of real diamonds and real pearls, set in platinum, from Black-Starr Frost-Gorham, Inc.

New Jewelry and New Ways to Wear It

Rich Pieces Now Worn in Sets to Complete Costume—Diamonds Are the Thing

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Jewelry manifests a certain difference this season. Its role is not so much that of an accessory as it is that of an essential complement of an ensemble. Pieces are definitely designed to enhance the richly varied silhouettes, by means of lines, loops, curves, scrolls, bands, and pendants that fulfill and consummate the idea of the couturier. With an equal purpose of co-operation, gems are chosen and combined not merely for the intrinsic beauty of the piece but to play in with the tonality of the costume.

In the following story we are concerned with "real" jewelry.

Necklaces Important

Necklaces are of particular importance. They complete the high, unadorned necklines on daytime dresses and coats and for this purpose the double choker is effective. For afternoon frocks and evening décolletages, they become large affairs that fit tightly the base of the throat, but then expand into long "bibs" and plastrons formed of festoons, motifs of wrought metal, pendant chains, and quivering strings of gems. The contemporary necklace fastens invisibly in front.

Earrings adorn the lobes of ears, now exposed by coiffures. These ornaments, too, are frequently pendulous and often match the necklace. Frequently a scroll or crescent clips on the lobe and carries a trembling attachment—a hoop or triangle—in the center of which depends a stone.

When the necklace is not overpowering, clips are worn at the neckline. Two on a side is the new arrangement. They are also worn on lapels, one above the other.

Parures

A single bracelet of considerable width, a manacle, is often companioned by a group of bangles on the other wrist. Wrist watches, particularly those designed for evening, are fashioned with great delicacy and tend to half-conceal the tiny dial, under an oblique panel, perhaps studded with jewels. The watches on exhibition in the Swiss Pavilion of the New York World's Fair are sources of design inspiration.

Rings are worn conservatively; one ring either on the fourth or the little finger—according to which position is more becoming to the hand—suffices. Moreover, this ring is related to all the other pieces worn at the same time; for women who wish to follow the style buy "parures," that is, pieces en suite, which if not identical in design are at least complementary and responsive the one to the other by means of reiterated motifs, the type of the stone cutting, the geometrical layout of the metalwork or the selection of the stones. It is seldom that more than two gems, such as diamonds and rubies, diamonds and emeralds, or diamonds and sapphires, are used in one parure; and it is seldom that diamonds are not the dominant stone, the secondary one being used as a color accent.

There is great interest now in colored diamonds. They are being featured at the House of Jewels, at the New York World's Fair. The beauty of yellow, blue and black stones leads one to wonder why they have been neglected.

Gold for Daytime

Gold is used for daytime pieces and is presented in embossed, chased and enameled plaques, medallions, and clasps that mark, in necklaces, the termination of festoons and which in bracelets, brooches, and clips may be encrusted with stones or built up with small, richly worked centers in flower forms. White and green gold are attractively combined and red gold shines like the copper sun that goes down on a hot dry night. Platinum is the setting employed for evening jewelry and is used chiefly as groundwork for the gems, not as gold is, as a material to be wrought into ornamental surfaces.

Scrolls, double hoops, triangles filled with pendant forms or gems, stylized or natural flowers, crescents, tear-drops, spirals, love-knots, sprays, feathers, and small combs to secure top-knot curls are important items. Jeweled brooches and clips are worn in hats, in coiffures, in the front or back of the wrapped corselet girdle and on the bustle!

Many pieces are convertible. Necklaces divide to form bracelets, clips separate to make two clips, some earrings may be used as pendants. Very charming is the revival of velvet neckbands given animation by jeweled clips that slip over them to focus attention on themselves at the front. Earrings can sometimes be put to this use and are attractive when they show on tiny platinum chains tremulous jewels.

Oriental Influence

The oriental influence is apparent in much massive gold jewelry, but the screen version of "Gone with the Wind" is introducing a very different type of design and giving us antique gold with black cameos on white grounds; and turquoise or coral combined with pearls in dull gold medallions.

The magnificent displays of jewels, fabulous in their value and grandeur, shown in the House of Jewels and also in the Belgian Colonial Pavilion at the New York World's Fair, are doing much to make us conscious of the minerals that man has released from the dark caverns of the earth and the grim, secretive substances which there imprison them. They have made us conscious, too, of man's power to discover in strange places potential beauty and to develop it in marvelous ways.

A Rule for the School Outfit Made at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three waists to each skirt is a practical rule for the home dressmaker to follow in planning a schoolgirl's outfit, depending on colors, fabrics, and models for variety. This idea was pictured in the window display of a smart New York shop, each group of garments telling its own story of style and efficient planning. Two monotone skirts were laid on the floor of the window, and, back of each were grouped the three waists belonging to that particular skirt—one a match; one a contrast; one a mixture. To these was added a third skirt in carefully chosen plaid, showing the possibility of harmonizing its colorings with any of the monotone models displayed. Equally appropriate would have been a checked or striped skirt.

With such a definite object lesson as a guide, the home dressmaker will probably be able to decide on basic colorings already in the family wardrobe, remembering whatever coats are likely to be worn later on, as well as odd sweaters and cardigans. Fashion advisers at this time of year often omit navy blue, considering this as such a perennial favorite that it is better to substitute shades of brown, green, rust, grape and the many tones of red, all of which stand high just now on fashion's color chart. If the family sewing program is planned along these lines, many apparently unrelated items can be utilized when deciding on basic colorings and their contrasts.

Whatever type of waist is to be chosen for wear with separate skirts, it is likely to fall into one of three classes—blouse, basque or jacket. Each one has its advantages, and, when made to match the skirt, gives the effect of a one-piece dress or a suit, depending on the model chosen, how the waistline is defined, and whether the waist is worn inside the skirt top, or outside. Many a plain little blouse has a detachable peplum, very ripply and short, to be worn with its own fabric belt or one of patent leather in a contrasting color matching other accessories. Sometimes the same blouse will have another peplum, this being a flat and more tailored affair with a useful looking patch pocket on each side of the front, just below the waist. Clever planning can easily turn the plainest model into one of the nice little "two-way" affairs that schoolgirls enjoy wearing.

When remodeling is to be done, one of the simplest ways of giving that desirable "new" look to a favorite blouse is to inset a fitted girdle across the front, with tie ends starting from under the arms and finishing in a bow at the back. This arrangement gives the smooth, flat look at the front of the waist and the new fullness with bow at the back, as the tie ends can be used to make the set-in girdle lie close to the figure. This remodeling trick also applies to changes that may be necessary in a one-piece dress where extra space is desired above the waistline in front. The skirt can be cut off and finished for wear with other waists as well as its original top, and the detached portion enlarged by means of an inset section where needed, tapering to a point under the arms where it meets a belt or sash, closing at the back. This arrangement can be used to give a long-waisted front, if desired.

It is often possible to retain the one-piece model, separating the top and skirt across the front only and insetting the mid-section, where needed. By using one of the new checked fabrics for the inset tie ends, with matching collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps, an otherwise sedate monotone could be made gay enough for any youthful wearer.

If there is a jacket or basque that needs freshening, an easily copied model has a shaped band encircling the neck in the back, buttoned in front from V-neckline to waist, curved under the arms and seamed at center back. On each side, at the waist, this band is left sufficiently open to form pockets. Such a shaped band may introduce another material and color or it may be of the same fabric, piped or bound with a contrast. Binding on monotones is particularly smart just now in checks, and is a convenient way of concealing shiny or worn edges!

These dressmaking articles are to enable you to make better use of your regular pattern sources—Editor.

Shod Are the Hours

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There goes the Day
in red gold sandals
skipping fast away
toward western shores!

And following in her steps
with gliding grace,
black-velvet-slippered Night
now takes her place.

But soon the Dawn
will steal o'er eastern hills,
light-footedly,
in rope-soled espadrilles.

JANNIS PARKER

My Best Recipe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Angel Pie

Beat
4 egg whites to a froth. Add
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar, and beat until stiff. Add gradually
1 cup granulated sugar and beat until glossy. Spread evenly in buttered pie dish and bake at 300° F. for one hour. The center will fall, making a pie crust. Let cool.
For filling, prepare
1 package of lemon or chocolate pie filling according to directions. Let cool somewhat.
Beat
½ pint cream and sweeten slightly with
Confectioners sugar. Spread half the cream in the shell. Add the filling and decorate with remaining cream. Chill well. This is an upside down pie, as the meringue is the base. Exceptionally good and calls for "more."

(Mrs.) E. E. W., Ohio

Through the Editor's Window

'If I Had a Daughter': Two Views—I

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If I had a daughter," writes Mary E. Woolley in the magazine, Woman's Day, for August. And "If I had a daughter," writes Dorothy Thompson for her September editorial in the Ladies' Home Journal. Those who love and believe in young people as do this deep-hearted educator and former president of Mt. Holyoke College, and this famous and influential writer and political commentator, have in these times of change and adjustment probably many times thought, "What would I want her to be like, what would I hope to have her make of herself—if I had a daughter?"

Miss Woolley's article is longer, therefore covers more ground as to points. Miss Thompson, who as all the world knows is in private life Mrs. Sinclair Lewis with a young son, makes only one major point, but an intensely interesting one.

* * *

With the reminder of how few years have passed since women as a whole were first given any sort of education, Miss Thompson notes how completely women have now entered practically every occupation, in some cases showing themselves unusually able. Going on, she then declares that in the first flush of their "emancipation" thousands of women attempted what she calls the impossible. "They have thought that they could have 'their own lives,'" she says; "enter engrossing and demanding occupations in fields competing with men and at the same time have happy and productive marriages." This she calls an "illusion." Only one woman in a thousand can do it, she maintains, and that woman is a genius.

So if Dorothy Thompson had a daughter she would tell her that she has to choose between career and marriage. And she adds, "I would warn her, with warmth and gravity, not to bite off more than she can chew." If the daughter is convinced that she possesses some great talent worth the sacrifice of everything else, all right. But Miss Thompson would do her best to help that daughter to realize, too, that home and a family of one's own can be deeply satisfying. "I would tell her: 'Think twice before you take that little talent of yours skyrocketing alone. Society at this moment has a greater need of good mothers than it has of more private secretaries, laboratory assistants, short-story writers, lawyers, social workers, and motion picture stars."

* * *

The other day my young friend Jean and I were facing each other at lunch under a big beach umbrella. Jean is a smart young newspaper girl, pretty, attractive, unusually clever, rolling up not a little experience. On her paper out in the Middle West she has been taken under the wing of a seasoned woman editor and writer, a woman high up in her profession and counted a big success in her "career." And what is this woman's advice to Jean about her work? To do well in it right now, yes, but to realize clearly that while it may be interesting and full of certain present thrills and satisfactions, nothing in the way of a "career" can for most girls take the place of being an intelligent, worthy "partner in the home" to the right man.

And when Jean told me I was deeply interested, for I have heard this advice from many, many successful "career women," women well known, even famous, who made their choice some years ago and now question the wisdom of that early decision.

* * *

Miss Woolley's article on "If I had a daughter," brings out points which when added to this one of Miss Thompson's make a richly rounded whole. Next Wednesday I will tell you what she adds. Miss Thompson's point is that she would have the daughter realize that for all but the most remarkable women, a choice must be made between absorbing career and successful marriage, for it is, she feels, the work of only a genius to achieve both. (And by the way, Miss Thompson does not, I am convinced, refer here to "working wives." "Career" means something more personal than the mere "work" that is to add necessary income to a husband's or enrich home life and educational opportunities for the children. Miss Thompson speaks of careers—absorbing and demanding.)

"I would not try to coerce her," she says, concluding her article, "but I would certainly suggest to her that marriage is also a career, and that if she finds the right husband, it can absorb every bit of talent that she has got."

A Wednesday Column.

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Queries and Possible Answers To the Russo-German Puzzle

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 22—By asking, "Has Soviet Russia joined the anti-Comintern pact?" the French paper L'Oeuvre, quizzically expresses Europe's puzzled state over the sudden announcement of the Russo-German nonaggression pact.

Seldom has a single diplomatic development raised such a long series of questions which even the Chancelleries and Foreign Offices, not to mention the press and the public, are finding it difficult to answer with any degree of certainty.

Following are a few of these questions with some of the "well-informed" guesses now being advanced as possible answers:

1. What will be the immediate effect of the proposed Russian-German pact on the Danzig crisis which is still widely expected to reach a climax within a few days? Berlin and Rome answer jubilantly that there is no longer any possibility of war because Poland will now give in; England and France—so say the Germans and Italians—will now cease to "encourage Polish intransigeance" since the democratic powers now see that they can no longer count on assistance from Russia. Warsaw though obviously disconcerted still proclaims its determination to fight rather than yield a single one of its rights in Danzig or single inch of the corridor; Poles say further they never had any faith in the Russians anyway and so are not surprised. London and Paris, although bewildered, appear so far to be resolved to continue unwaveringly to uphold their pledges to go to the aid of Poland.

Will Moscow Talks End?

2. What is to become of the Anglo-Franco-Soviet negotiations? Moscow seems to say through an unofficial but apparently inspired spokesman that the talks should continue and that the chances of the accord are not at all diminished by the Russo-German pact. The Soviet, it is pointed out, has numerous other nonaggression pacts, including one with the Axis partner, Italy, which was not at all regarded as precluding the possibility of an Anglo-Franco-Russian agreement: Therefore, why should an exactly similar pact with the Berlin end of the Axis interrupt negotiations? London and Paris, although not considering this to be a completely satisfactory explanation, appear for the present inclined to continue the talks. It is understood that no instructions to break off the conversations have yet been dispatched.

3. What becomes of the anti-Comintern pact? The question is being asked in diplomatic circles whether Mr. Stalin by "joining the anti-Comintern pact" himself has not by a clever stroke broken up the main diplomatic weapon of the totalitarian states. Can Herr von Ribbentrop, chief architect of the anti-Comintern pact, any longer pretend to its various members—particularly Spain, Hungary and Japan—that Germany only wants these countries to stand with it to defend civilization against Muscovite Bolshevism? On the other hand, this question is countered by another: Does it really make any difference if Germany is now forced to abandon what has never been much more than an empty diplomatic façade? Opinion appears sharply divided on these points.

Germany to Get Free Hand?

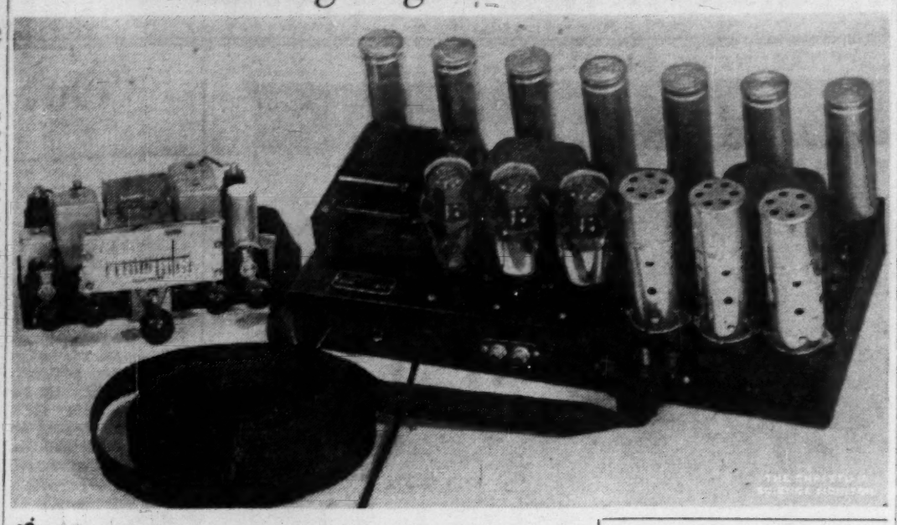
4. Would conclusion of a Russo-German pact imply—as Berlin and Rome claim—that the Soviet thereby agrees to leave Germany free to settle with the Poles and to continue its eastward expansion? Soviet circles here and some other East European observers say no, pointing to a clause in the Italo-Soviet nonaggression pact which states that if either of the contracting parties commits an act of aggression the other is immediately released from the terms of the pact. There will be an exactly similar clause in the Russo-German pact, they say.

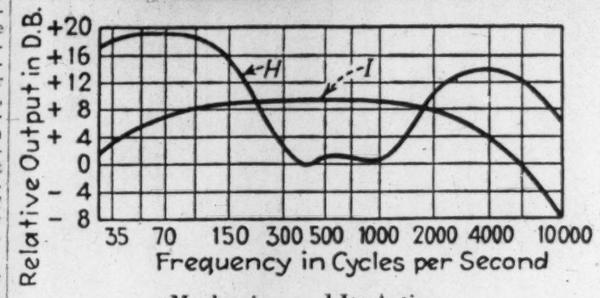
5. Why—if this is so and the pact with Germany doesn't substantially alter the outlook—were negotiations for the Russo-German pact kept secret and carried on secretly under the noses of the British negotiators at Moscow? Some observers retort that it is not certain that the English were completely kept in the dark.

6. Why was this particular moment chosen to announce a Russo-German pact? Most observers—though not all—agree that the announcement of the pact is a clear signal that Herr Hitler intends to force a showdown on the Danzig issue within the next few days, or the next few weeks at the latest.

7. Will the British Government now follow the course which the German and Italian press say is the only one left open to them and withdraw as quickly and as gracefully as possible from the obligations they had contracted to Poland, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey? There is no sign of any such "appeasement" tendencies so far. Even the English opposition papers which have always been quick to scent any slightest trace of appeasement intentions on the part of Prime Minister Chamberlain have had to admit that in the last couple of weeks all such indications have apparently disappeared completely.

Balancing High and Low Tones





Mechanism and Its Action

Tuner, when mounted in its small box, takes up but little space; it operates amplifier, being connected with it by the flat, under-rug cable shown coiled in front of illustration. Curve in diagram shows maximum tonal adjustments the setup makes possible

Seeker for Good Radio Sound Advised to Suit His Own Ear

News in Radio
In Pursuit of Fidelity

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the second in a series of three articles discussing high quality radio reception and how it may be achieved.

To get high fidelity in music and speech on the radio we must compensate for the upper and lower tones which become weakened in transmission and most home reproduction. This was described in detail in the previous article. We pointed out that this could be done in the receiver with proper design. So let's see how this is accomplished.

A radio set may be divided up for our purposes as follows:

1. Radio frequency
2. Detection
3. Audio Amplification
4. Loudspeaker

The radio frequency end receives the waves picked up by the antenna and amplifies them until they are strong enough to be useful. They then go into the detector, which converts these waves into audio, and hence, lower, frequencies. The audio amplifier then builds up these audio frequencies until they are strong enough to energize the loudspeaker to produce audible sound.

Most sets used today are designed for distance reception. They usually employ a superheterodyne circuit. This circuit is complicated, but it does get distance and give selectivity between stations close together on the dial. However, it is liable to generate noises and develop what are called "beat notes" caused by circuits within the receiver getting out of alignment.

Choice of Near and Far

Radio engineers concede that plain, or tuned radio frequency, is best, for sheer quality although it means mostly only local station reception. The prospective set purchaser therefore should decide first which he wants, local reception with good quality, or distance reception with poorer quality. The two don't go together in the same set.

That this is not a new idea is confirmed by the writer's experience. In 1927 he laid down specifications for a high fidelity receiver which holds up today as well as ever. He made a set which approximated much of the desired high quality design, but which was limited by the tubes and speakers of that day. The set called for the following:

1. Tuned radio frequency amplification, with coupled tuning, so the tuning curve would be flat on top. A flat top curve passes all notes the same, while a sharp peaked curve badly cuts the high notes.

2. A method of compensation before the audio amplifier to permit the raising of the low and high ends of the curves, **but leaving the middle absolutely flat.** Today such sets as compensate for bass also lift up part of the middle section, making for boominess in speaking and music.

3. A flat high quality audio amplifier with good power output and minimum distortion.

4. A good loudspeaker responsive to all frequencies. Such a speaker would tend to be less responsive on the low and high ends. But by the compensation mentioned, this weakness of the speaker could be overcome and a sum total flat response obtained.

Engineers Helping

A few months ago, after all these years, a manufacturer came out with just such a receiver. Old-time radio readers may remember the Pacent parts. Louis G. Pacent in recent years has been concentrating on theater equipment, having installed sound systems in 3,000 theaters throughout the world. Experience with high quality theater sound made him conscious of the lack of good sound in home radios. He went to work with his engineers feeling there was a certain market for this, and the final result is the set shown in the accompanying illustration.

It consists of a small tuner which can be mounted in a tiny wooden case and used as a remote control. A 20 foot cable which will lay flat under a rug comes with it, to connect it with the amplifier. In the high quality amplifier is a tone compensating arrangement of several tube units, which raises the ends of the curves, as illustrated in the small diagram below.

The positions shown are maximum. Listeners can adjust the set to any points between the two curves. The loudspeaker is a 12-inch permanent-magnet unit which matches the ability of the set very nicely. The amplifier and speaker are mounted in a regular cabinet, and there are connections for a phonograph pickup—for this job improves record reproduction as well as it does radio.

As we used this set we were delighted with the results. We made many interesting experiments. We had friends in, tried their ear response and found not only that they differed but that they were least sensitive to high and low sounds. Compensating for these differences in our friends we got smiles of approval.

Music and Speech

As we became accustomed to high quality we found our adjustments became more expert. We discovered that broadcast stations sounded very different from one another and compensated therefor. We even found that two programs from the same station would be different due to variations in the studio pickups. With our curve tip adjusters, we were able to make them all sound their best.

We soon realized why the middle must be kept flat. We could adjust this set to bring up the bass so it sounded full and natural and yet when speakers came on, their voices were natural, not boomy. Best of all, we were able to play at low levels with the music sounding exceptionally well because we could bring up the lows and highs.

This is most essential—for while we want to have reproduction of radio music, we really don't want to play it as loud as the original. One could not have an orchestra play in an apartment without the neighbors complaining. By compensating a little extra on the low and high ends, with this set you are able to hold the level down to apartment house volume and still make it sound much as it does in the original.

Here is really high fidelity in radio. As you see, it is simple. Simple circuits of the best materials, intelligently designed, and willingness to forget about distance (which most people do not listen to any more) and you can have high fidelity.

How much further can high fidelity go? We will try to answer in the next and last article of this series.

Newspaperman Earns Plaudits As Playwright

MALVERN, England (CP) — Emergence of a former London, Ontario, police reporter as a successful playwright has given Britain's theatrical world its chief sensation of the summer.

It took Alexander Knox, one-time handy man on the old London Advertiser, to pull the Malvern festival out of a rut that had the critics growling or sleeping in their seats. Mr. Knox, son of a Presbyterian minister and descendant of the illustrious John Knox, shared festival honors with George Bernard Shaw, but his play went on first and woke the critics up to a state of praise—praise mixed with some objection.

The play, "Old Master," Knox's first, tells the story of an embittered painter who disappears to obtain posthumous value for his unwanted pictures.

For Mr. Knox, the production added one more step in a versatile career. He had already made a name for himself as an actor, chiefly as the judge in Shaw's "Geneva," in which he played for two months during the spring. A scout from Boston first spotted Alexander Knox playing Hamlet in a dramatic club production, and invited him to work with the Peabody Playhouse in the old Hub. He toured New England with the Peabody troupe, returned to Canada in 1929 and worked for the Advertiser for two years. Then came to England, got a small part in Edgar Wallace's "Smoky Cell" at Windham's Theater.

Thousand Islands Bridge Nets $41,897

BROCKVILLE, Ont. (CP)—The new Thousand Islands International Bridge, opened Aug. 18, 1938, realized a net profit of $41,897 in the first year of its operation, according to a statement issued Aug. 21 by W. Grant Mitchell, Superintendent of the bridge. During the 12 months' period 182,373 vehicles passed over the bridge. Bridge experts estimated the gross receipts for the bridge at $198,000 in 1939 and $222,000 in 1940.

Net income from tolls was $230,843. Gross income from this source was $231,182, but deductions for discounts on Canadian money and other incidentals amountd to $338.

Net operating expenses amounted to $$60,102, while intnerest on bonds and amortization of bond discounts totaled $132,178. A total of $3,334 was realized from nonoperating properties.

Japanese U. S. Citizens In Hawaii Stress Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Despite the hardship which abrogation of the United States Trade Pact with Japan may ultimately impose on Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry, the loyalty of those residents to the United States will remain undiminished, according to Honolulu's leading Japanese citizens.

This opinion was expressed in response to an editorial in the Osaka Mainichi which said that if abrogation of the Treaty affected Japanese residents of the United States, the "United States will forfeit the loyalty of more than 100,000 citizens of Japanese parentage in Hawaii."

Living Costs for Worker Up Slightly After Decline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living of American wage earners advanced 0.2 per cent from June to July, according to an announcement by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The rise in the cost of living follows declines for two consecutive months, the Board says, adding that living costs were 1.8 per cent lower than a year ago and 15.4 per cent lower than in July, 1929, but 18.4 per cent higher than in 1933.

Liquor Dealer Fined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A Wisconsin tavern operater was fined $50 and costs, recently, for selling liquor to an intoxicated driver. It is believed to be the first arrest in Wisconsin under a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to one already under the influence of alcohol, reports the National Safety Council here.

The tavern operator was arrested and pleaded guilty two days after the intoxicated driver struck another car on the highway. The driver also reaped a fine of $50 and costs, and his driving license was revoked for six months.

Georgia Assembly Prepares to Meet School Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA Ga., Aug. 23—In announcing he would call the General Assembly into special session in September, Gov. E. D. Rivers has reopened consideration of the school problem, the most serious before Georgia's citizens in years.

When the last regular session of the Legislature closed in the spring no provision was made for current operation of the common schools of the State and a deficit of unpaid teachers' salaries amounting to $4,000,000 was still to be dealt with.

As a result of lack of funds for operation many schools did not complete their full term and more than 50 high schools within the State were dropped from the college accredited list. In addition, professors of the State university system received a pay cut of 33 per cent, all taking place in the last few months of the year. Many of the common school teachers were not paid beyond February.

While criticism leveled at both the Legislature and the Administrative officers of the State has implied that political rather than economic reasons produced this situation nearly all factions agree that an extra session is inevitable to untangle the tangle.

While the Legislature, which exempted homestead taxation to a minimum of $2,000, undoubtedly did curtail the State's income seriously, critics of the State administration assert that there was also failure, in many of the 159 counties of the State, to appraise, tax and collect taxes properly from more than 70 per cent of the rural property.

Of the counties 147 have assessed value of $10 an acre, four have valuations of less than $2, and 66 of less than $5 an acre, although just passable farmland is seldom sold for less than $25 an acre and much of the best farming land is still held at from $175 to $250 an acre. A bulletin authorized by the University of Georgia says further that taxes have not been paid for many years on thousands of acres of farmland in the State.

During the previous regular session of the Legislature an Economy Committee, appointed by the House, recommended drastic changes and cuts in the structure of many of the State's departments. Among other recommendations of this Committee, was one which forced abolition of the Division of Information and Publications of the State Department of Education.

Abolition of that Division left the Department of Education without either a vehicle of regular communication and exchange with other similar State Departments of Education or a channel through which to prepare publication of its routine reports of progress and its current findings, as well as operation of a statewide library service that had been set up as a part of this Division. There was also cut off the procurement activity for securing and distributing the vast quantity of loan and gift materials and facilities available to any public educational activity that will ask for them and provide channels to handle them when received. Early results in this division indicated that the value of these facilities far exceeded the cost of obtaining them.

It has been important that this enrichment material keep pace with the growth of new methods and concepts of teaching and educational administration and the Georgia schools, prior to the development of this Division, had not done so.

Early in the summer of 1939 the members of the Georgia Education Association met in Atlanta under a slogan: "No Illiteracy by 1940." Noteworthy results had been achieved in recent years, in the State, in this line. Under the present regime of the State Department of Education it was logical to believe that this goal would shortly be achieved. The upsets to the State Department's program which the legislative and administrative situation has produced has shattered and nearly stopped most of the movement upon which this progress depends, according to critics of the Administration.

Granite Marker Put on Site Of Church in New Hampshire

To counteract false rumors concerning the original site of the first Christian Science church to be dedicated in New Hampshire, The Christian Science Board of Directors has announced the placing of a permanent marker upon the location of what was originally known as the White Mountain Church, at Fabyan, where services were held from 1898 to 1913.

Inscription on the marker states: "Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, visited in this vicinity in the summer of 1888. She addressed an audience in a nearby hotel and foretold the 'little church to be in the midst of the mountains' for which she furnished a message when it was dedicated in 1898. (See Miscellany, Page 184)."

In front of the granite marker there has been placed the cornerstone of the church which was originally laid on May 23, 1898, close to the White Mountain House to which many Christian Scientists went in those days to spend weeks during the summer seasons. The church was unique in that it was built only to serve the devotional requirements of summer visitors. Hence, its doors were closed during the winter months.

Invitations to attend the dedication of the church were sent to Mrs. Eddy on smooth sheets of birch bark tied with native sweet grass in keeping with the rustic surroundings and the log-cabin effect of the exterior of the edifice. Mrs. Eddy did not attend the dedication but she contributed a dedicatory address which was read before a gathering that filled the church to overflowing.

The real beginnings of the church came when Mrs. Eddy spent a few days at the White Mountain House and spoke for an hour before a hotel gathering. From that meeting came the inspiration to build a chapel on land originally owned by the hotel along the Ammonoosuc River just far enough from the hotel to insure quiet.

Changing times found the church somewhat isolated from the main avenues of travel, so in 1913 the services were discontinued with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors. Some of the fittings of the Fabyan church were taken to the Society in Littleton, while the bell went to the Cotuit Society in Massachusetts.

Better-Than-Average Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—One hundred Wisconsin farmers filed into the grandstand at the State Fairgrounds here Aug. 23 and with proud, beaming faces, accepted special certificates of recognition, handed them by a representative of the State Department of Agriculture and the Wisconsin branch of the Future Farmers of America. These favored 100 had shown themselves to be better-than-average farmers. This is the third successive year that the Agricultural Department and the Future Farmers have collaborated in awarding certificates for high quality farming as a special event of the State Fair.

It's more than a paint-your-barn and cut-your-grass contest though. To get this much-sought-after recognition the nominees must prove that they've done better all-round farming, and are in addition good citizens and good fathers. They are selected by a vote of local Future Farmers chapters, which in making selections consider the following points:

1. Has he developed a product of such quality that it commands a consistently higher than the average market price?
2. Has he devised or adopted a superior method of marketing?
3. Is he a broad-minded, cooperative citizen, interested in worthwhile community activities and active in their promotion?
4. Does he run his farm as a business, studying costs?
5. Does he foster the education of his son in farming, and co-operate with him in a program of directed practice that will further his training for efficiency in farming?

The certificates are printed in the gold and blue colors of the Future Farmers, and bear the seals of this organization and the State Department of Agriculture.

British Columbia To Start Drilling For Oil Next Year

VICTORIA (CP)—Premier T. D Pattullo announced Aug. 21 that oil drilling, sponsored by the Provincial Government, will get under way in British Columbia's Peace River block "early next year."

The drilling will culminate a long search for oil by Government geologists in the Northern District. The Premier said the exact spot for the drilling will be chosen before the end of the year.

Premier Pattullo has just returned from the Peace River District and plans to set out on a 5,200-mile flight to the Arctic Ocean Aug. 23. His route will take him to the Peace River District, down the Mackenzie River Valley to the Arctic, then back across Yukon and Alaska and down through the Rocky Mountain trench route which has been proposed for the British Columbia-Alaska Highway.

"Oil has already been discovered in the Mackenzie Valley," said Premier Pattullo, "and I feel very sanguine that we shall also strike oil in British Columbia. . . . Reports are very favorable and we shall next year begin drilling operations."

A. F. of L. Blasted by C.I.O. For Wagner Act Proposals

WASHINGTON (AP)—The C. I. O. contends that American Federation of Labor proposals to revise the Wagner Labor Act "constitute an act of deepest treachery to the workers of this country."

The assertion was contained in a statement by Lee Pressman, C. I. O. General Counsel, and was submitted to the Senate Labor Committee as a supplement to previous C. I. O. testimony in opposition to changes in the labor law.

Court Upholds Oil Shutdown

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—The power to enforce a shutdown has been upheld in Arkansas in the first court test of the crude oil production holiday in six midwestern states.

Other developments in the stoppage of production put into effect after crude prices were slashed 20 cents a barrel included:

1. Some refinery gasoline prices rose an eighth of a cent on maximum prices, with minimum prices still unchanged. Retail prices of gasoline generally had not yet felt the increase.

2. Small refineries were hunting crude supplies. In Oklahoma, it was reported several trades were being made and many observers believed nearly all plants would be able to continue their runs throughout the shutdown.

3. E. O. Thompson, of the Texas Railroad Commission said "unquestionably the shutdown is accomplishing its purpose," and declared he favored extending the 15-day shutdown. "I favored a 30-day shutdown in the first place," he asserted.

The Arkanass Oil and Gas Commission was victorious in El Roado Chancellory Court over an attack by the Lion Oil Refining Company on the Commission's shutdown order.

School Lunch Plan To Be Broadened

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced that free, hot lunches will be provided for 5,000,000 school children during the coming school year.

Officials said this would be done by expansion of the program under which the Government supplied all or part of the food for free lunches to 800,000 children in low income areas during the last school year. The food comes from supplies acquired by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in its efforts to remove price-depressing farm surpluses from the market.

122 Win Scholarships Aimed at 'Nobler Race'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles Hayden scholarships totaling $25,000 have been awarded to 122 students of Columbia University, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the University announces. The scholarships were created for the academic year 1939-'40 by the Charles Hayden Foundation, with headquarters in Boston, Mass. J. Willard Hayden, president of the Foundation said the purpose of the awards was to further his brother's "laudable purpose" to "rear a nobler race of men who will make better and more enlightened citizens to the ultimate benefit of mankind."

Salary Tax 'Ceiling' Benefits N. J. Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Savings of $2,500,000 a year to New Jersey employers are estimated by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission through operation, beginning next Jan. 1, of the $3,000 Federal limitation on wage and salary taxes. Under a State act of last year, employees pay no contributions from earnings in excess of $3,000. The Federal amendment places the same "ceiling" on employer contributions.

Tolls on New Parkway Average 82 a Minute

SCARSDALE, N. Y. (AP)—Westchester County opened its first toll station on the Hutchinson River Parkway on Aug. 21 and began collecting dimes at the rate of $2 a minute. Heavy traffic was handled in six lanes, three in each direction, with little delay.

U. S. Delegates Are Named To Anthropology Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) The United States Government has accepted an invitation of the Turkish Government to take part in the 18th International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology to be held at Istanbul, Sept. 18-25. President Roosevelt has approved the appointment of an American delegation composed of Dr. Kirsopp Lake, profesor emeritus, Harvard University, chairman; James H. Gaul, Sofia, Bulgaria; and Bruce Howe, Athens, Greece.

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The Home Forum

An Illustrated Book

SOME TIME AGO I started a recipe book. What made me begin I do not know, since I have little need and less opportunity to cook my own meals. It was, I suppose, one of those sudden impulses which one obeys without question; and which one follows up because of a certain satisfaction which it gives, such as studying Garden Notes, although one has no garden, or the best methods of retiring permanently to South Africa.

It may also have had something to do with the fact that I happened to possess an intriguing loose-leaf book, with an alphabetical margin, which cried out to be filled; hence the desire to put "Jams" under "J," "Omelets" under "O" and "Fritters" under "F." So I found myself looking for printed recipes in different papers that came to hand; and, having cut them out, I began to paste them in.

* * *

There is no shortage of recipes. If one had the time and the inclination, one could easily compile an entire library of cuttings on the subject. Having quickly discovered this, I decided to discriminate in my selection, avoiding anything that happened to include ingredients which one would be pretty sure not to have, as well as those dealing with elaborate things that are best left to real cooks.

The recipes I cut out were and are of the type that call for flour and eggs, and pastry boards and rolling pins, and nice spicy things that have to be beaten up together in a bowl. Vegetable dishes attracted me, too, particularly when the recipe gave details as to the best way to cut, or lift, or pick them, when this should be done and why. I began to see myself clad in a sky-blue linen frock, sallying forth from a cottage door on a brilliant summer morning, stepping into a garden full of damp sweetness and all those charming things that cottage gardens should possess. On my arm was a rustic basket; and in the basket, all polished and shining, the tools I would require. I made my way between borders of flowers, and in and out of the bushes heavy with the night's rain, to the fragrant plot of earth where mint and parsley, lettuces and broccoli, cabbages and beans flourished without effort; and, having made my selection, I carried them back to my kitchen, there to commence the cooking.

* * *

Everything is exactly right in my recipe pictures. There is never a suggestion of failure, or shortage, or mishap of any kind. The weather is always fine, with a cool light breeze to blow the muslin curtains about, and a square patch of sunshine on the polished stone floor. Or there may be a touch of frost in the air, with a warm light spreading over the walls from the crackling fire, or even a rustling wind about the place to give an exciting push and drag to the stout oak door. I have only to go into the surrounding lanes to fill a basket with the finest blackberries for my jam; the canes in my garden are heavy with raspberries, and the damson tree is always at its best. Mushrooms, too, grow in the near-by fields, just waiting to be picked; and there I am, chopping them up to add a subtle flavor of excellence to this and that, or adding them to the omelet in the special pan I have bought.

Under "B" I have recipes for "Boiled Sweets," "Biscuits" and all kinds of "Bread"—"Wheaten Bread," "Farmhouse Bread," "Soda Bread," "Walnut Bread." I can see the earthenware basin into which I tip the carefully measured ingredients, a basin of character, bought in a certain small pottery shop that lies hidden away, close to Nôtre Dame, in a little Paris street. It was there I bought my soup bowls, too, handmade bowls with roughly-shaped rims, each one different from the rest, and each possessing a natural range of delicate tones on its glazed surface. They had to be odd, of course, and they had to be lovely, for they were to hold the soup that came from my own vegetable garden, seasoned with my own special seasoning.

Under "S" there is "Shortbread" as well as "Soup," and "Scones," too, of every description, "Drop Scones," "Hasty Scones," "Pancake Scones," "Sultana Scones." There are cakes under "C," which not only conjure up a picture of golden-brown excellence, but bring a definite scent with them as well. I can see the cakes I have made as I read my recipes. I can smell the good odor of baking as, with an oven cloth over my hands, I take them out and stand them on a rack to cool. They are always mixed to perfection, light as a feather, and with a professional crack across the top beside the piece of candied peel. There is never a suggestion of burn and, when they are cut, they are certain to be done right through.

Endless are the pictures those recipes conjure up. They do not stop at the cottage and the garden, either, but extend to the village and the villagers as well. They even go so far as to include the entire countryside and all the comings and goings of the seasons. I have only to turn up "Toffee" to see the late autumn sun sinking into a mist across the fields and the bare poplar trees swaying against the evening sky. "Gingersnaps" bring frost to the pane and a silvery sheen to the holly trees. "Mince Pies" are accompanied with powdery snow. "Rhubarb Fool" shows drops of young rain, round and glistening, on the new, early growth. "Strawberry Whip" is aglow with summer.

So it is all round the year.

* * *

I could paint that garden, if I had the skill. I could show where each flower and shrub and fruit tree grows; where the small plants—for seasoning lie modestly in their neat little corner, and the bold yellow marrows sprawl across the mound beside the fence. I could paint the kitchen, too, so bright and clean and orderly, with the right pots and the right pans, and everything polished and ready to hand. I showed my recipe book to a friend the other day and was told that she also has started one. Like me, she lives in a London flat with a tiny kitchen and a miniature stove. Up to now, we have always met in cafés.

D. A. LOVELL

The Christian Science Monitor—Photograph by Joyce Macmaster

DONKEY TEAM IN THE ROBINSON PASS, C. P., SOUTH AFRICA

THE COVERED WAGON with its team of mules or oxen is part of the warp and woof of South African life. Leisurely it moves along, the slow tread of hoofs in red dust and the creaking of wheels the only sounds to be heard across the silence of the veld. Slowly the wagon rumbles up the Pass to the summit, where the team will outspan for a night's rest.

Before the first rays of the sun come over the kopje the little cavalcade will be on its way again, and softly in the early dawn will come the creaking of the wagon, a crisp word of command to "Blesbok," "Grysbok," or "Suiker," as unhurriedly they trek into the blue distance of the veld.

"Out of a good conversation"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR CENTURIES THE vital Christianity established and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, and practiced by his early followers, has been more or less obscured by false theological teachings.

Jesus made imperative demands upon his disciples, saying (Matthew 10:7, 8): "As ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." And the disciple James adjured the early Christians to "shew out of a good conversation . . . works with meekness of wisdom." Clearly, mere platitudes, devoid of healing, had no place in early Christian ministry; rather did the great Teacher instruct his disciples to accompany their preaching with demonstrable proof that God, good, is omnipotent.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written on pages 121 and 122 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "If one would follow the advice that one gratuitously bestows on others, this would create for one's self and for the world a destiny more grand than can issue from the brain of a dreamer." That Mrs. Eddy consistently adhered to the tenor of these words is a fact well known to students of Christian Science. Her ministry is a lasting monument to that which Jesus taught and manifested—Christlike living. And she instructs all students of this Science to follow her "only so far as she follows Christ" (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 34). This admonition is succinct proof that her teaching is no idle word of human theory or unillumined exhortation. Her words were written out of the wealth of long and close communion with God; and they have borne, and are continuing to bear, much fruit.

Advice, sought or unsolicited, is frequently based on prejudice. It is a good rule to hold one's own counsel, and carefully to refrain from outlining another's plan of action. The student of Christian Science knows that mere human plans are subject to change, disappointment, and frustration; whereas the earnest endeavor to become consciously at one with God, divine Mind, unfolds to one's consciousness the steps by which progress is to be made, and enables one to conform to the divine will. One should allow another to make his own demonstration. This includes not only refraining from giving unsought advice, but guarding one's thinking, lest one attempt mentally to influence another, thereby impeding scientific demonstration. If approached by another seeking advice as to his future course of action, one may always wisely counsel the seeker to be guided by God alone, and refer him to the Bible and the published writings of Mrs. Eddy. Lovingly to direct another to these fountains of healing truth is a joyous privilege. Mind, divine Principle, alone governs man; and all who earnestly seek God's guidance may prove the operation of His law of good in human experience.

An experience of a young Christian Scientist may be cited to illustrate this point. This student had sought much human advice in endeavoring to solve a problem concerning human relationship. The counsel she received was varied and confusing, and at last she attempted to solve her problem by applying to it the truths of divine Science. Her thought was far from clear, however, and she seemed no nearer an answer to the problem. Finally she went to a Christian Science practitioner, who listened quietly to her story. With an understanding born of spiritual enlightenment, he counseled her to take her problem directly to God, to fill her thought so completely with the presence of Love that no human opinion, no mortal sense of love, no limiting belief of future loneliness, no false sense of self-pity could find admittance therein. For several days the student did this faithfully, prayerfully seeking not human companionship or an opportunity to fulfill material desires, but closer communion with her heavenly Father, divine Love. She was not aware of the exact moment when the sense of burden and confusion dropped from her, but suddenly she realized that she was experiencing an ineffable peace—a vivid awareness of her indissoluble unity with God. With this realization came the necessary strength and courage to take her stand for the human course she knew to be nearest right.

Mortal so-called mind, bemused by the platitudinous eloquence of its own voice, would counsel men unwisely, causing them to face even greater problems. Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 236): "When yielding to constant solicitations of husband or wife to give, to one or the other, advice concerning difficulties and the best way to overcome them, we have done this to the best of our ability,—and always with the purpose to restore harmony and prevent dishonor. In such cases we have said, 'Take no counsel of a mortal, even though it be your best friend; but be guided by God alone;' meaning by this, Be not estranged from each other by anything that is said to you, but seek in divine Love the remedy for all human discord." And she further writes in the chapter on Prayer in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 15), "Practice not profession, understanding not belief, gain the ear and right hand of omnipotence and they assuredly call down infinite blessings." May we not humbly pray for a better understanding of spiritual truth, in order that we may practice, rather than merely profess, Christlikeness, and thereby experience, here and now, God's "infinite blessings"?

In an African Camp

PERHAPS THE EVENINGS are best of all. The curtain of darkness is as a wall, shielding you from the loneliness beyond. You are no longer an isolated speck in a great forest or on a mountain side. You are the center of your world—a little world, true, but a warm and glowing one. It consists of a fire, the lanterns, the cooking pots, the boys chattering happily in an incomprehensible language, the chop-box you are sitting on, the chop-box off which you are eating. (Raymond) Hook is beside you, laughing with the Kikuyus or breaking off to explain to you some particularly silly anecdote that is creating mirth. . . .

You stare at the fire and try to dodge the smoke, which hunts you out whichever side you sit, and feel proud that you have been so brave today and hope that you will not have to be so brave again tomorrow.

You are hardly conscious of the white canvas of the tents, of the flickering lights that run up and down the boles of the trees. The world beyond the camp does not exist, or rather it exists as a delightful background just outside your conscious mind. Elephants and rhinos are moving beyond the curtain; leopards are sneaking down the forest paths on velvet paws, but they cannot come in here, into the psychological fastness of the camp in which man hides himself in the hour of "pride and power." They are only an atmosphere—not a dangerous reality.—From "The Spotted Lion," by KENNETH DANDAR DOWER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Introduction to Chautauqua

SOMETIMES THE TOWN wouldn't accept us. We arrived hot and tired near noon one day. Still in Texas, this was. Came in by car after a wretched all-night drive. There was the usual brief main street, with the lopsided general store, post-office, and restaurant. A few houses scattered like drifted leaves over the emptiness round about. . . .

The tent had been trucked in, thirty-five miles from the railroad, over the wretched roads. Unaided, Wheeler had managed to get it up. Half an hour later, a miniature cyclone took it away. So we were to use the schoolhouse. I do not know what beguilements Wheeler resorted to in order to get permission, but get it he did.

We reported at the school-house for the afternoon program. We changed into our costumes, laid out our make-up, arranged the music. For an hour we loafed in the heat and dust, with the whine of the wind outside, and the silence of the big building heavy around us. But no one came to the show! . . .

If we could have started at sunset, we might have arrived in our next town in time to get some rest. But we had to be prepared to give the show if anyone wanted to see it. Of course, no one did, but we had to remain at the school-house until, technically, the show was concluded.

That evening some half-dozen boys and girls wandered in. They were timid, frightened, ready to shy off at the slightest movement on our part, but their curiosity drew them. They hung around at the rear of the auditorium, talking in whispers, motioning toward the stage. We were watching them, and after a brief consultation, being dressed and ready to go on, we just walked out on the stage and started to work.

We didn't pay any attention to them. Didn't appear to know they were there. I heard the startled rustling that followed our advent. I knew they bolted for the door, but before they reached it, they halted. I was at the piano and Earl was singing "Roamin' in the Gloamin'." Its catchy air held them. Their eyes goggled at sight of his kilts. They hesitated between flight and a desire to see what it was all about. It was a very odd experience. We kept on as if nothing were out of the ordinary, really as if we were enjoying ourselves a great deal. Finally one or two of them risked sitting down, clear at the back, of course, handy to the door. . . .

So we kept on going. We gave an hour's entertainment for those half-dozen or so gawky, Texas plains boys and girls who had never seen anything like that before. We made it very snappy, light and full of fun. We displayed all our costumes, made it as colorful as we could. Near the end Wheeler slipped down the stage stairs and cautiously cat-footed his way back, much as if he had been stalking deer. He was there when we finished. . . .

Then he called to us to come down. We approached casually, so as not to frighten them too much. They stared at us, open-mouthed, wide-eyed. We talked with Wheeler and with each other, laughed and chatted and finally Earl said something to one of the boys. . . .

They were our friends when at last we had to leave. They helped us load our baggage into the car, they shook hands with us and thanked us for the evening. I felt very happy about that, somehow. The date had not been a failure.—From "Chautauqua Caravan," by MARIAN SCOTT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Orchids Grow Here

TEMPERATURE EIGHTY: Humidity seventy-five—read the gauges in the East Indian House. A chill spring breeze was playing tag about the greenhouse, but within, we had to loosen our collars for comfort's sake. I sniffed the warm, damp atmosphere and looked about. I had always pictured an orchid greenhouse as the epitome of artificiality and specialization, but there was nothing unusual about this one. It was just a series of weather-beaten low-lying sheds with whitewashed glass windows and heavy steam pipes—but what a riot of beauty romped over the mounting tiers of benches! . . .

Before our eyes bloomed orchids that even shop girls would recognize as such—delicate lavender-purple flowers with three sepals and three petals—and orchids that resembled butterflies, birds and insects. There were orchids from the swamps of Central America, the jungles of India, the forests of South America, seated there in pots like so many queens, each more gorgeous than the next. A galaxy of beauty that fairly blinded the eye.

"The ladies," Old Smith explained, "usually prefer the ones that everybody knows are orchids and it's our business to cooperate with the ladies."

Old Smith was a typical orchid grower. His eyes held a watery, far-away look and one discouraged wisp of hair hung down over his forehead. . . . When his orchids flourished, he was gay in his way; when they drooped, he was morose.

He shuffled along in his shapeless khaki trousers and baggy coat, a most unromantic figure in the midst of so much loveliness.

"Of course you know," he began, "there are upwards of seven thousand five hundred species of orchids, but in the commercial game we only bother with some thirty or forty."

Imagine orchids being a bother! . . .

Old Smith led us on past rows of purple and deep crimson flowers bearing exotic names; Cattleya Trianae, the Christmas orchid from Colombia, Cattleya Mossiae, the Easter orchid, that lurks in the fastnesses of Venezuela. Past clouds of white orchids—Phalaenopsis, the moth orchid from Indo-Malay—and on into a section where bloomed rare lady's-slipper flowers from Siam and India. . . .

"Orchids," he said, "have always been associated with the exotic and strange. That's as it should be. They are the royal family of flowers. Like most royal families, there are secrets in their heritage that few of us will ever know."—From "The Orchid Hunters," by NORMAN MACDONALD. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Lichen

In this quiet place
Where never seed was sown,
Upon this meadow of the stone,
A fruit as barren as the rock,
A flower colorless as granite
Moves in a circle frugal and complete;
Offers the bee no blossom for his sweet.
Only the wary and the seeking eye
Will see upon the rock's dark face
The modest lichen spread like lace
Beneath the silence of the sky.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Lost in Fez, the Mysterious

AT FIRST we walked interminably on the white road. . . . Presently we come to a small door in the wall, pass through, and in a moment we are swallowed up, lost, in Fez the Mysterious, the teeming, exotic city that hides itself from the sun. . . .

We are in a labyrinth of alleys where men move mysteriously in the twilight amid the poverty and dirt and gorgeous trappings of the East; alleys lined with cavernous shops in which men sit silently at work at their arts and crafts, surrounded by the brilliant coloured wares of Morocco. Above, the streets are roofed with a lattice of canes into which rushes are woven, so that the sunlight comes through in fine narrow bars which make strange flickering mysteries of the people who pass below. All sound is subdued, all bright light is withheld, so that a strangely sinister air pervades the city. On and on the narrow dim streets wind and cross, sometimes emerging into wider spaces where fountains, exquisitely tiled, splash cascades at which veiled women gather to fill their water jars; sometimes plunging into utter darkness under the foundations of an unseen palace, to emerge again into a bazaar where laden donkeys and mules edge through the throngs to warning cries of "*Balek*" from their owners. We pass a narrow doorway in a high blank wall and glimpse beyond some sunlit court where fountains play amid trees heavy with oranges and citrons and nectarines. . . .

We know we are lost, but we do not care. We wander on, through the Street of the Marriage Belts, where men sit in their open shops creating gorgeous bands of purple and gold and silver embroidery for the adornment of brides; through the Street of Carpenters. Each trade is segregated and has a special region of its own.—GORDON WIST, in "By Bus to the Sahara." (London: John Gifford.)

This River

This is a mighty river,
This river you float your boats on,
This river you give your mills to,
This quiet river you take your pleasures by.

I knew it when it was an unnamed brook.
It was colder then, and crystal clear, and talkative
Under a mountain sky.

It was a freshener then, that now appears deep because darkened.
It was a singer then, that now reserves opinon.
It was an urger-forth, that now has dredged the channel where it must lie
With many a night-stilled sigh.

CHARLES MALAM

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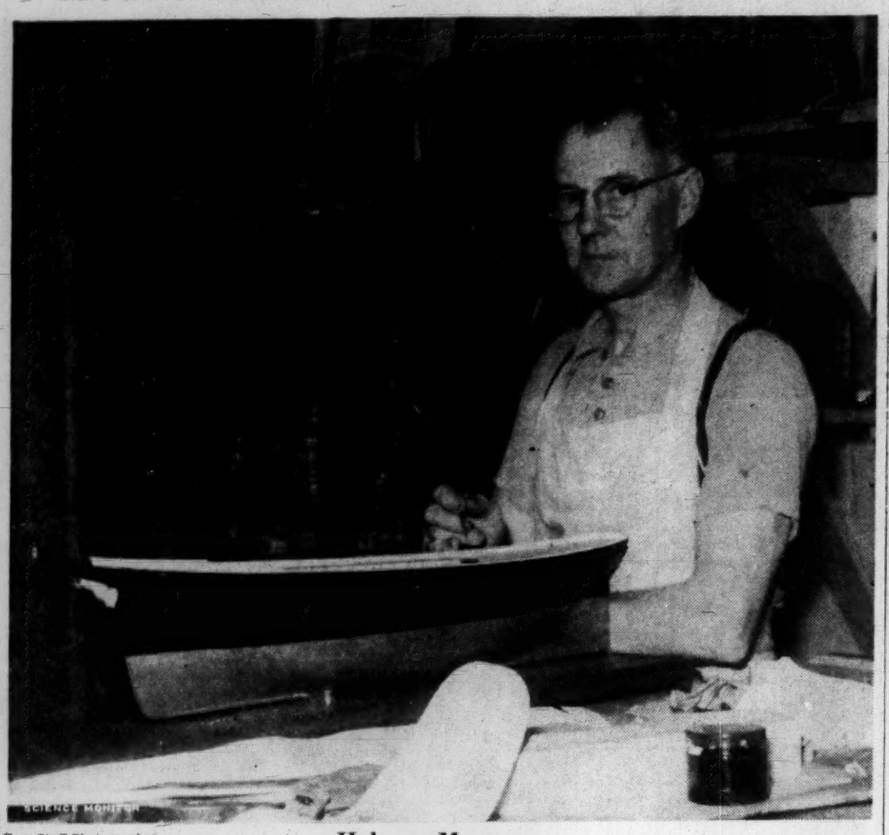
New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1939

Models Recall Great U. S. Maritime Era



By a Staff Photographer

Halgren Momsen

Norwegian wood-carver, who built 26-inch model of Donald McKay's clipper ship, the Flying Cloud, works on a larger model Flying Cloud which, through WPA, will be sent as a gift to President Roosevelt.

Dever Starts Full Checkup Of Old Colony

M. I. T. expert to study system in State move to keep South Shore service in operation.

As part of the state's organized campaign to keep the Old Colony Railroad lines in service for 16,000 commuters along the South Shore and Cape districts, Attorney General Paul A. Dever today employed Prof. Charles B. Breed, Massachusetts Institute of Technology transportation expert, to make a thorough check of lines scheduled for passenger service abandonment on Sept. 24.

The Attorney General's action came directly on the heels of an announcement by the Federal District Court of Connecticut that Judge Carroll C. Hincks had signed an order directing Trustees of the railroad to call a hearing of bondholders on the request of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for an extension of time for discontinuance of service. Bondholders are expected to favor the Governor's request to permit a special commission to study the railroad's financial situation.

Action by the Attorney General is taken through a legislative grant of $25,000 under which Mr. Dever is to take legal steps necessary, if possible, to prevent abolition of South Shore train service. Appointment of Professor Breed is the first step in the Attorney General's program.

The M. I. T. authority is scheduled to start the investigation immediately upon his return from a vacation around Sept. 12. He has testified frequently at railroad hearings in Washington and is a recognized national authority on railroad transportation. He also was instrumental in conducting a survey of the Worcester Turnpike at a cost of $25,000 to ascertain reasons for charges the Pike was scaling seriously only three years after its completion.

Another $20,000 was voted by the Legislature for the investigating work of a special commission which is organizing tomorrow at the State House to study possibilities of co-ordinating transportation through Greater Boston and to recommend ways and means of keeping the Old Colony line in operation or part operation in conjunction with other transportation facilities.

They Guard Your Mail

By a Staff Photographer

Postal Supervisors Notables

Top: Frank J. Buckley, Deputy Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who introduced Senator James M. Mead, right, at the convention of the National Association of Postal Supervisors today. Bottom: Mrs. John J. Cochran, of Fairfield, Iowa, retiring President of the National Auxiliary, and Mrs. Sidney Eberle, candidate for the vacant office.

U. S. Is for Peace With No Part In War, Say Senators

Mead stresses need for strict neutrality in face of present European crisis.

Walsh warns Marines of ruin if America mixes in Europe—Urges peace work.

Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, today defined the United States position in the current European crisis as one of willingness to participate in all efforts toward peace but rejecting any argument that war is necessary, or that this country should become embroiled in it.

He made the statement at a press interview shortly before he mounted the rostrum at the convention of the National Association of Postal Supervisors now in the fourth of its five-day meeting in Boston.

"The European situation has reached its most critical stage," he said. "Only heroic efforts on the part of peace loving nations can avoid a catastrophe.

Will Work for Peace

"While America will reject all arguments that war is necessary and refrain from participating in struggles abroad, it will work for peace. The object of the State Department, the Secretary of State, and the President, as in the last session of Congress, is prevention of war and security of peace."

Senator Mead was key speaker at today's session of the supervisors, and is expected to speak again on progressive government at tonight's banquet.

He listed social security, the equitable division of work opportunities, restoration of natural resources and safeguard of monetary and financial interests as among the more prominent accomplishments of the past seven years.

Consider Resolutions

The convention continued consideration of resolutions. Most important of the 250 submitted were reclassification of age limits and salaries of employees in the postal service; retention of three-cent postage and affiliation of the Association with the American Federation of Labor. No action has yet been taken on these by the Association.

The National Auxiliary, composed of wives of the supervisors, closed its single session with an address by Dr. Helen I. D. McGillicuddy, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Immigration and Naturalization. No contest is expected in the election of president of either unit tomorrow, with Mrs. Sidney Eberle of Watertown, Wis., and Michael F. Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia expected to take office in their respective groups.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has served one term as president. Mrs. Eberle will succeed Mr. John H. Cochran of Fairfield, Iowa, who retires after six years in office. Tomorrow the women's group will hold a joint session with the Supervisors Association after election of officers.

Student Loans to Children

The Auxiliary voted today to set aside a sum of money for student loans to children of incapacitated supervisors, named the Gladys Chapman Memorial Fund.

The supervisors meet once more tomorrow to take action on resolutions recommended by the Resolution Committee. Among those submitted yesterday were motions favoring optional retirement after 30 years with mandatory retirement at 70, and extension of civil service to include post office employees.

Tomorrow is also the day when the convention's mobile philatelic unit returns to Boston for display on the Common. It is touring the United States and has just completed a trip covering the 25 cities and towns in the Boston Postal District.

Walsh's Statement

After complimenting the military integrity of the Marines in their long career in United States history, Senator Walsh paused and declared: "I have an official announcement to make at this time." Then he read from a prepared statement, signifying that he spoke as Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, as follows:

The alarming news that comes from Europe confirms what any observing and unbiased American has known for a long time, namely: that all Europe is saturated with political intrigues, secret treaties, alliances and clashing territorial ambitions.

More than ever I am convinced that what is transpiring in Europe is of no concern to us, except to excite our sincere sympathy for the people of Europe, our profound distress at the prospect of wholesale slaughter, and the impoverishment of Europe that will result if war breaks out. The interest and welfare of our people and particularly the protection and preservation from slaughter of the manhood of our country on foreign soil, should prompt us more than ever at this time to adopt a strict and rigid attitude of neutrality.

I can conceive of no greater cataclysm befalling our country, or no greater political folly, than for the United States to mix up or become involved in what is now happening in Europe.

For Strong Armed Force

Into this prepared part of his speech, Senator Walsh inserted the remark: "I am not one to build an Army and Navy merely to interfere in the affairs of Europe." Whether or not this shaft was directed at the Roosevelt Administration, the Senator left for the Marines to decide. However, in prior extemporaneous remarks the Senator had stressed the necessity for a strong Army and Navy in the United States that will command the respect of any who may seek to "take a hold in this country."

The previous speakers all stressed abhorrence at the entrance of the United States into "foreign" adventures. All dwelt upon the need for strong defense, but urged that the United States remain aloof from "foreign" entanglements.

A group of about 300 Marines heard the address of Senator Walsh and the other officials which opened the seventeenth convention of the Marine Corps League in Boston. This is a small military organization in comparison to the American Legion or the Veterans of Foreign Wars which meets here next week.

Officials estimated that perhaps 1,500 would attend the convention, which lasts through Saturday. Speakers stressed the fact that the Marine Corps is the oldest branch of the Nation's military service.

Strike Cuts Off Food Deliveries To Chain Stores

Boston's four large chain-grocery systems were unable to make deliveries to their numerous stores from warehouses today after approximately 2,000 warehouse employees went on strike, originating, according to union officials, over terms of a new union contract.

The tie-up was not expected to cause immediate shortage of supplies in chain groceries, since virtually all stores had provisions to last them at least for the balance of the week, but union leaders were confident the strike ultimately would bring pressure upon employers.

Despite a failure of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to obtain an agreement between the two sides in the dispute at a long conference last night, the Board announced it would continue its efforts, probably calling another conference tomorrow.

The strike was called by members of Local 829, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as a result of failure to reach an agreement for renewal of a contract which expired Aug. 18. The chains affected are the First National, Atlantic & Pacific, Economy, and Winer Stores.

One of the principal obstacles in the way of agreement is believed to be a union demand for wage increases through an equalization of pay in the five warehouses affected.

Sailing Tradition Lives In WPA Clipper Model

The day is gone when sleek clipper ships, sails filled, spray flying and lee rail awash, cut paths across the waves weaving the world into a pattern of trade routes and busy commerce.

Salt-bitten seamen no longer set their faces against the gales 'round Cape Horn. Nor do the sons of New England longer hew the sturdy forests to supply East Boston's shipyards.

Nevertheless, that era lives in American history—and particularly in New England and Boston—as one which made America great. It is well symbolized by a model of the Flying Cloud—perhaps the fleetest of Clipper ships—which a Works Projects Administration worker has just completed for the East Boston branch of the Boston Public Library.

The wood carver who made the model—his name is Halgren Momsen and he was born in Norway—himself sprang from a race of men who breathed deep of salt air and ventured boldly forth to conquer the wiles of Neptune.

Since 1901 he has lived in Boston and practiced his trade of expert wood-carving, which he learned as a boy in Norway. He began the model as a federal arts project last December. It was a delicate task; working full time, it would have taken him three months to complete it.

"How many parts does it have?" we asked Mr. Momson.

"Oh, maybe a couple of thousand," he replied.

Many of these parts are as small as part of a toothpick.

This model of the Flying Cloud, just over two feet in length, symbolizes the very finest of American craftsmanship. It was the Flying Cloud that electrified the Occident in 1851 by racing from New York to San Francisco—mind you, 'round the Horn—in a mere 90 days!

Library workers hope the model, which goes to the East Boston branch this week for permanent exhibit, will challenge the curiosity of today's New Englanders to learn more about the thrilling age of the Clippers. Further, the Flying Cloud was built in East Boston and figured in the history of that community as a great shipbuilding center.

Shady Boston Tour on Hot Day Ends Happily With East Wind

"Go along downtown," yawned the City Editor, "go along downtown and see how people keep cool on a day like this." He toyed with a teletype bulletin from the Weather Bureau announcing a day's high of 92 degrees.

"And keep out of the sun," was his parting sally, hitching back in his chair so that he would receive full play from the zephyrs from three electric fans.

This last advice, out in the bit of the Sudan known as Massachusetts Avenue, seemed not only sound but in the shimmering heat waves really produced the making of a story of how to cross downtown Boston in comfort, practically all the time in the shade.

The oasis of the subway station turned out to be no mirage, but the cool air and the cool-looking tile walls almost ended the story before it had properly begun. Great place to sit and read, if only the rattle and clang of the cars would suspend. Anyway, the assignment was focused on downtown. So to Boylston Street station after a refreshing breezy ride.

Under Painted Icicles

A hop, step and a jump across Tremont Street puts one under the porch of Keith's Theater, decorated with painted icicles. Unhappily, one of Boston's sights for out-of-town visitors is closed—the mirrored subterranean passageway to the RKO-Keith's fronting on Washington Street. But, under cover, it is possible to go through on the ground level to the second theater's arcade.

And right here, the study of preferences in temperatures could reasonably have been answered by taking the assignment literally and spending the remainder of the afternoon in the refrigerated darkened theater. "Don't do it," peeped the voice of Duty. (Besides, the film was a story of equatorial Africa.)

No Trick At All Thus Far

So out the Washington Street entrance, one jump in and out of the sunshine into the nearest R. H. White Company doorway and the "keep cool" Reporter was under cover again. No trick at all—so far, and here's the way to lay a course to the park-like beauties of Scollay Square:

Out R. H. White's at the Bedford Street door, through a sunpatch the width of Washington Street, across to the left-hand side of West (which is the other half of Bedford!); time for a cool pause (in the shade) at Bigelow, Kennard's attractive windows, concentrating on waterproof watches and race timers for yachting; to Schrafft's for a permissible "time out" for orientation and a refreshing ice cream soda (not on the expense account, either); leisurely across West Street in the shade into T. D. Whitney's, smelling pleasantly of fresh linens, and out on Temple Place—the other half of Avon Street.

Across the shaded street—shaded because the buildings cut off the sun—is a sign smacking mildly of adventure, "Winter Place, Private Way, Dangerous Passing."

This is a tiled passageway next to Thompson's Spa and apparently the "dangerous passing" refers to the possibilities of two rather plump individuals trying to pass each other.

The passage leads out on Winter Place, celebrated for Locke-Ober's solicitude for gourmets. Thence across shaded Winter Street—which is also Summer, somewhat to the confusion of visitors—and 20 paces up Music Hall Place (Gilchrist's delivery entrance) to the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Quiz Window Open For Information On Post Office

If Bostonians have any queries relating to the United States postal system, now is the time to get them replied to. With some 1,600 officials here attending the five-day convention of the National Association of Postal Supervisors, all questions should be answered and all problems sloved.

For instance, if you should like to know why U. S. mail trucks are O. D.—olive drab—you should address yourself to A. G. Biedenweg, Superintendent of the Division of Motor Vehicle Service. He will probably tell you that the 8,700 trucks in the postal service were at one time red, white and blue, but changed to olive color with the discharge of Army trucks after the World War.

The Post Office took over a large number of the trucks and found their color to be a good deal more serviceable than their own. So they've continued to paint the trucks the same color since, adding a yellow line on the truck for greater visibility.

If your question involves international postage, there is John E. Lamiell, Director of the Division of International Postage Service. He returned a short time ago from the International Postal Congress in Buenos Aires, which, held every four years, arranges the rates and customs of boundary-crossing mail. For the first time since the Congress met in 1860 delegates failed to sign the gentleman's agreement by which the rates have been established. The political situation abroad caused some dissension, and Germany, Hungary, Spain, and Italy studied, she replied that when she was in Ireland recently, she had a few lessons from John McCormack, but she has had a number of other teachers as well.

Now that Miss Marble has decided upon a singing career one feels that the same ambition, energy and charm that carried her through tremendous difficulties to the tennis championships will perhaps take her to the top also in this new venture.

"Was a Tomboy"

Always a bit of a "tomboy," Alice Marble says she liked boys' games as a little girl and was good at baseball when she was only 13. About that time her brother Dan told her she ought to take up tennis because she was getting to be a young lady and young ladies didn't play baseball. She didn't like the idea of giving up baseball at first, but under her brother's instruction in tennis she soon found the game gave her opportunity for using her energy and muscular strength and she began to enjoy it.

By 1933, when she was 20, Aliice Marble had developed into one of the best American woman tennis players. But disappointments and disasters beset her attempts to become a tennis star and it looked for a time as if the California girl might be doomed to a life of invalidism. But she surprised the world in a glorious comeback and in 1936 defeated Helen Jacobs and became the new champion.

So in October watch for Alice Marble in a new role. She may be a champion in that, too.

Will Alice Marble Hit Notes As Skillfully as Tennis Ball?

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If Alice Marble, America's triple-title tennis player, can hit high notes with as much ease as she knocks tennis balls over the net, she may soon have the world of song, as well as of sports, at her feet.

As she came off the courts at Longwood Cricket Club, after having won the Women's National Doubles, this week with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, against the English players, Miss Kay Stammers and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, I asked her if it were true that now that she has won all the tennis titles, she intends taking up a singing career.

"Yes, that is so. I have a contract that begins in October," she replied, calm and poised after her grueling contest in the heat that made even the crowd of spectators in the grandstand wilt.

"Don't you ever notice the heat, Alice?" asked somebody, wondering at her cool appearance.

"Oh, yes. I know it's warm," she replied nonchalantly.

Concert or Radio?

"Are you going on the concert stage or into radio work?" I persisted.

"Neither, at present," she smiled. "My contract is with a hotel in California. What that may lead to, who can tell?"

"To the movies, perhaps?"

Her answer was just another of her friendly smiles and an ambiguous shake of her blond head.

"I've always liked to sing," she continued, "and have taken singing lessons for a number of years."

Asked with whom she has

Calling All Folks To Free Circus In South Boston!

"Hey, Skinny! The circus is in town!"

Don't be surprised if you hear such shouts, for this is the day of the Boston Park Department's Free Circus. It is a annual affair, looked forward to by the hundreds of youngsters who participate each year, as well as those who attend as spectators.

Clowns, acrobats, cowboys, Indians, and wild animals are scheduled to appear, and that the enterprise may not be outdone by the real "Big Show," with its human projectile, a boy will be shot from a "cannon."

There will be two performances at the South Boston Stadium, at 3 and at 8 p. m.

Weather Predictions

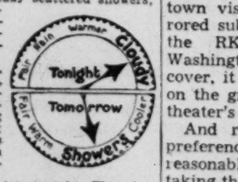
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Thursday scattered showers; moderate temperature; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southerly.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight; scattered showers Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Maine: Generally fair tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy, followed by scattered showers in extreme west portion. Not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southerly; increasing cloudiness tonight and scattered showers Thursday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	92	Minneapolis	55	68
Bermuda	80	85	New Orleans	75	89
Chicago	59	82	New York	71	86
Denver	55	80	Norfolk	79	86
Helena	56	87	Philadelphia	75	86
Kansas City	—	80	St. Louis	62	84
Los Angeles	65	83	San Francisco	57	62
Miami	80	88	Washington	71	85

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 23.
B—Maximum, Aug. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:12 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 7:51 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:05 p. m.

Essex County Issues Call To Its Fair at Topsfield

New England's oldest agricultural and entertainment exposition, the Essex County Fair, will open at Topsfield, Mass., Sept. 6 and continue through Sunday, Sept. 10.

This 118th staging of the Fair will offer special daily programs and a number of innovations. The fall flower show and agricultural and cattle exhibitions are announced as larger than ever before.

Governor's Son Weds Soon

Leverett Saltonstall, Jr., son of the Massachusetts Chief Executive, will be married Saturday to Nancy Smith, daughter of Mrs. Constance Wharton Smith, of Groton, the Governor announced today.

The ceremony will be performed in the Groton School chapel at 3 p. m. by the Rev. Henry H. Pittman, of Groton.

The bride will wear white organdie with a tulle veil and will carry a Bouvardia bouquet. She will be given in marriage by her brother, Henry St. John Smith.

Mrs. Robert Cutler of Boston will be matron of honor and Miss Emily Saltonstall, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Elizabeth Timmins, of Groton, and Miss Roberta Lang, of Chatham, will be bridesmaids.

Peter Saltonstall will be his brother's best man. After a wedding trip the couple will live in Lexington, Kentucky.

Court Appoints Receiver For Insurance Company

A temporary receiver for the Massachusetts Accident Company was named today by Judge Henry T. Lummus, of the State Supreme Court.

Charles F. Harrington, Commissioner of Insurance, was appointed after he brought in a petition declaring he was satisfied the company's policies are unsatisfactory and improper and that its condition is such as to render its transaction of business hazardous to the public, policy holders and to creditors. He asked that a receiver be named to rehabilitate the company, which since 1908 has carried on a health and accident insurance business.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
George White's "Scandals," an all new 1939 edition. 8:30. Matinee, Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour in "Man About Town." 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Chasing Danger," with Preston Foster. 2, 5:01, 8. Tomorrow: "Some Like It Hot," with Bob Hope and Shirley Ross.

Coolidge Corner—
"Clouds Over Europe," with Laurence Olivier. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Forgotten Women," with Sigrid Gurie. 2, 5, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy, Mischa Auer, Dennis O'Keefe and Shirley Ross. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
"Test Pilot," with Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Uptown—
"Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Also "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat. 2:38, 6:10, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"The Angels Wash Their Faces," starring Ann Sheridan and the "Dead End Kids." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also Elisabeth Bergner in "Stolen Life." 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby, Louise Campbell, Winda Ware and Ned Sparks. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Bride."

South Station Theater—
Color-tour to "The Netherlands." "Prophets Without Honor," "Youth in the Saddle," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald in "San Francisco." 2:30, 5:30, 9:10. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Clouds Over Europe," with Ralph Richardson. Also "Susanna of the Mounties," featuring Shirley Temple.

State and Orpheum—
"The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Repertory—
Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray in "Invitation to Happiness." Also "Calling Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Each Dawn I Die," featuring James Cagney and George Raft. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Night Work" with Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35. Modern: 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Calling Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. Also "Pardon Our Nerve," with Michael Whalen.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The 39 Steps," with Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Also "Bridal Suite," with Annabella, Robert Young and Walter Connolly. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Brother Rat," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. Also "King of the Turf," with Adolphe Menjou.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Five Came Back" with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 11:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 7:25, 1010. Also "Susannah of the Mounties," with Shirley Temple. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Algiers," with Hedy LaMarr and Charles Boyer. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Ice Follies," with Joan Crawford and James Stewart. Also "Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns, Susan Hayward, and Joseph Allen, Jr. Fenway, 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Island of Lost Men," with Anna May Wong and J. Carroll Naish. Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan, and Patricia Morison. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," with Jean Gabin, Pierre Fresnay, Eric von Stroheim, Dalio and Dita Parlo. 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:25. Also Walt Disney Academy Award Review, 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Ivories by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by the Boston Federal Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. 12 noon.

Radio—Page 10

Here and There In Retail Shops Of Boston Area

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The thing we like best about our work is that there's always something new to conjure with. Still, this that we're thinking about right now may not be so new, after all. Fashion does have a way of running around in cycles and repeating itself, and come to think of it we did go through the well-publicized Flapper Era way back there in the early 20's, so there could really never be anything new in the way of supershort skirts to us (or to our family, who managed to bear up during it all!)

However, new or not new, there is still news to some people in the fact that this fall will find college and high school girls flitting about in sport skirts that come well above the knee . . . because according to this particular style, that's where they're supposed to be.

And if you thought there's to be a problem regarding stockings, then you just don't know these fashion people! For they thought up the answer to that one a long time ago. In fact we rather think they thought up the answer first . . . because it's knitted cotton socks that stop quick; right at the base of the knee! They're knitted in that tricky cable stitch, just as your pet woolen ski socks were last year, and the cuff is of Lastex . . . which of course holds everything up and keeps the line trim. For 1.95 you may have them in either white, brown, navy blue, or green. And they're going to be quite all right and very much in their place in the country . . . until such time as somebody thinks of trying them out on Tremont Street. (And don't worry, there's always one who will!)

Raccoon, Primers And Jeweled Belts

Ad lib: What they can do to a raccoon these days. You'd hardly know them to be the same fur coats; they're such a far cry from the heavy bulky affairs they "used to was!" Like the Let-Out blended raccoon for $138 at Lamson and Hubbard's at Boylston and Arlington Street, for instance. On a convenient payment plan if you like.

Just about the trickiest gift for the girl next door who's going to college this year, would be Elizabeth Arden's "Beauty Primer." It looks like a book from which she'll be "cramming," but instead is cramful of Arden's creams and whatnot! $5 for lots of stuff, too. Miss Arden's pretty representative at Slattery's will show it to you—while you're wondering how she ever thinks up so many attractive ways to fix her coiffure!

And the white leather belts with the bulls-eye stones in blue and red and topaz and so forth, will be slick with the new longer sweaters. At Jays. A wide bracelet to match, if you like.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Sunshine Laundry
"POUNDWORK"
The best laundress you could have and at the right price.
—SHORE ROUTES—
Telephone BEACON 1790
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Good News for Foot Travelers

State Moves to 'Save the Pedestrian'

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, receives the official entry scroll for Massachusetts in the National Pedestrian Protection Contest. The scroll was presented by P. A. O'Connell, chairman of the Retail Trade Board, and a member of the advisory board of the Boston Automobile Club, local division of the American Automobile Association, which is sponsoring a nation-wide contest to curtail pedestrian fatalities.

Massachusetts Joins Nation In Pedestrian Safety Drive

"Save the pedestrian!" is the new appeal of Bay State officials and civic agencies interested in highway safety.

Thirty-three cities and towns have joined the Government of Massachusetts in a campaign of education and law enforcement sponsored by the Boston Automobile Club to protect those who walk on city streets and country roads.

There is great need for such a drive, according to Registrar of Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, who announced the State's entry in the contest, planned on a nation-wide scale by the American Automobile Association and its affiliated clubs.

"Nearly two-thirds of our auto fatalities are pedestrians," Mr. Goodwin stated. "A large number of these are persons who haven't learned the necessity for caution. They grew up in the horse and buggy days when caution wasn't necessary."

Boston, Brockton, Salem, and other communities, large and small, have signed up for the drive and its accompanying contest for the best safety record. They will be aided by the Automobile Club, wherever they desire such aid, in establishing schoolboy patrols, sportsmanlike driving courses in high schools, safety lessons in grade schools, and adult classes in "Life-Saving for Pedestrians."

Shady Boston Tour on Hot Day

(Continued from Page 9)

Gilchrist basement. Upstairs and out onto Hamilton Place, cool, sheltered, almost deserted, and a surprising view of the front steps and entrance of Park Street Church, brick tower, clock, and white steeple.

Continuing—Pop into the rear door of the F. W. Woolworth store on Hamilton Place, walk forward to the Tremont Street doors, out through the marble entry of the Phillips Building at No. 120 and under the awning into Kresge's next door. Across the store and out on Tremont again, under awnings, and around on shady Bromfield. Halfway down toward Washington, the Old Corner Bookstore invites with a cool window display of New England in picture and story as vacationland.

A glance back across Bromfield from Province Street makes the cavernous granite gateway at No. 30 look like some inn courtyard out of a Dickens tale, a coach and four about to come clattering out of the darkened recess.

The left-hand side of Province Street is shady. Ahead looms City Hall, flag-draped for the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention and where the reporters up in the press room were probably no busier or cooler than their associate pounding the sidewalk.

Good Old East Wind

Across School Street in the first sun in blocks and down narrow City Hall Avenue around the back of City Hall.

Out to Court Street, shadowed, except for the sun making an opened jewel box of the colored antique glass lit up by the sun in the upstairs windows of Patten's restaurant. For further lowering of temperature, a glance in at No. 40 Court Street, where State income taxes are sent.

Ahead lies Scollay Square and the courthouses, old and new, up the hill. Now comes a change in the wind, a mingled odor of roasting coffee beans and salt air. Good old East Wind!

"Hello, Boss? I'm coming back. Nothing to that story. The East Wind's coming in and I'm getting chilled walking around out of the sun."

E. Bigelow Thompson

FUN BEGINS AT THE NORTH STATION
Enjoy yourself over Labor Day weekend. Go on a Boston and Maine Excursion to Canada. Visit Montreal, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.
LABOR DAY WEEK END BARGAINS

MONTREAL and QUEBEC		MARITIME PROVINCES	
BOSTON to MONTREAL & return	In Pullman Coaches Only	Round Trip $12 / $8	BOSTON to ST. JOHN Coaches Only	Round Trip $10.00
BOSTON to QUEBEC & return	In Pullman Coaches Only	$15 / $10	HALIFAX Coaches Only	$16.25
			CHARLOTTETOWN Coaches Only	$16.25

(Leave Sept. 1 or 2. Start back before midnight Sept. 4. Excursion tickets not good in Parlor Cars or Club Car on the Ambassador. Pullman berths extra. Call Capitol 5070 for full information.
Leave Boston 9:30 P. M. daylight, Aug. 31. Start back from Halifax and St. John not later than Sept. 5. Charlottetown not later than Sept. 6. Coaches only.

LAKES MOUNTAINS SPORTS Get in the Swim
Every Sunday until Columbus Day AND LABOR DAY

THE WEIRS, N. H. Lake Winnipesaukee	OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine	CAPE ANN Leave North Station
Leave North Station 9:00 A. M. daylight. Returning leave Weirs 4:48 P. M. or 7:50 P. M.	Leave North Station 9:00 A. M. daylight. Returning leave Old Orchard 6:57 P. M.	8:00 A. M. 10:25 A. M. 12:30 P. M. 2:45 P. M. 4:45 P. M. 6:00 P. M. Daylight Time
$1.69 Round Trip	$1.69 Round Trip	$1.00 Round Trip
Every Sunday Until Columbus Day	Every Sunday Until Columbus Day	Return as late as 9:40 P.M. from Rockport. Every Sunday Until Columbus Day

CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF FARE—UNDER 6 FREE
• NOTE: LABOR DAY time schedules are different from Regular Sunday schedules. Call Capitol 5070 or see your local agent when you plan a LABOR DAY excursion.
• DON'T FORGET B and M Round Trip Bargains
3 DAY Round trip coach tickets 2 CENTS A MILE | 60 DAY Round trip coach tickets 2¼ CENTS A MILE
GET OUT OF TOWN—but keep out of traffic
For Real Fun—take the
BOSTON and MAINE

New Hampshire Finding Tobacco Tax Lucrative

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 23—Unless the New Hampshire Supreme Court rules it unconstitutional, the State appears to have in its new tobacco tax a field of tax revenue that will produce $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 a year, or more than twice the estimates made when the measure was being pushed through the Legislature. From July 1 to Aug. 19 the tax brought $260,000 in revenue.

Scott McIntyre, director of the tobacco tax division of the State Tax Commission, estimates administration costs for the period at $7,000. He believes that the division will be able to keep within the appropriation of $30,000 provided by the Legislature for its first year. Now that the initial work of setting up the machinery to administer the tax has been completed, about 15 temporary workers will be dropped by the division.

More than 12,000,000 tax stamps have already been distributed to dealers and jobbers. The stamps cost the State about $280 per million.

It is conceded that since the establishment of the tax some consumers have been obtaining tobacco products from outside the State, chiefly from Massachusetts, but this "bootlegging" is expected to be eliminated with the introduction of a Massachusetts tobacco tax.

* * *

Flood Records Kept

While the State Water Resources Board and other agencies interested in the flowage of the various water-sheds in New Hampshire are installing measuring devices to record water levels, the level of Lake Winnepesaukee and Lake Opechee have been measured for more than 100 years by a floating gauge maintained at the foot of Paugus Bay by the Winipiseogee Lake Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company. Since 1836 records of the rise and fall, discharge of water, precipitation, and temperature, have been made at the station.

Actually, the Winipiseogee Lake Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company is not engaged in the manufacturing business. It is a water power subsidiary of the International Power Company and furnishes power to two industries through the lease of the Perley Canal, which passes under Laconia's main streets to serve these plants. The records kept by the nine different agents over a period of more than a hundred years show that the 1936 flood mark of 46¾ inches was exceeded on May 29, 1906, when 49 inches of water flowed over the 14-foot dam.

22 Boston Newsboys Named For Burroughs Scholarship

For the eleventh time in as many years, a board of judges in the conference room of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation yesterday listened as applicants for scholarships told of overcoming hardships that in many cases amounted to heroism. Late last evening, after nine hours of such testimony, the judges awarded scholarships to 22 boys.

One young man told of working 56 hours a week last year in addition to carrying on his college work. For these 56 hours he received about $5 weekly. His marks for the year were just under those required for the Dean's list. Another boy, with a determined chin, asserted his average day during the winter months was 19 hours long. He sold newspapers morning and evening, attended school during the day, and studied from 9 p. m. until midnight. He received a grade of B for the year.

All through the long day the judges listened and asked kindly penetrating questions.

"Manuel, why do you want to study law?" one asked.

The boy's young face grew earnest. "I want to join the consular service, sir."

"Why, Manuel?"

"My country needs good men with a knowledge of international law these days, I think." Manuel's father came to the United States 22 years ago. Now he has a Works Projects Administration job.

Boy after boy testified to his courage and belief in his ultimate success. Often appearing poorly clothed from homes where no member of the family was employed only enough help was requested to pay the initial tuition fee. After that these boys were eager to rely on their ability to earn their living expenses somehow.

In order to give assistance to as many as possible, care was used to help those most in need. As the judges deliberated Harry E. Burroughs, who came to the United States as a boy, sold papers and earned his way with the pennies through law school, and whose vision made the fund possible, gave additional information about the boys who had appeared.

Final choices were: Boston Latin—Max A. Bratt, Solomon Schwartz, William Worthy, Jr., Henry Kassis, Joseph Gravalese, Bernard Frank, Nathan Krevors. Jamaica Plain High—John McDonough. High School of Commerce—Abraham Gilman, Meyer Pecker. English High — Gaspar Bellitti, Hector Scicchitano, John McMahon, Joseph Maguire, Ralph Saija. Newton High—George Walsh. Medford High—Anthony Bicchieri. Chelsea High—George Hearst. Roxbury Memorial High—Marvin Portnoy. Mechanic Arts High—Walter Kieczek. Everett High—George Vaslie. Somerville High—John F. Burlingame.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Sport program	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Sports reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Play Ball"	Network program	Bruce Baker's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Eton Boys: quartet	Dinner Dance	Frankie Frisch's talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	"Ink Spots"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Housing talk
7:15	Bob Edge, sports	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Cameos of Melody"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Buddy Clark's	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Western Serenade"
7:45	"Summer Colony"	N. Cloutier's Orchestra	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Honolulu Bound":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	"Twentieth Century	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Serenade"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	Hobby Lobby: Mrs. F. D.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Goldman Band concert	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Roosevelt, m. c.	vocalists	Goldman Band concert	"Let's Dance"
9:00	Paul Green's "The	"Horse & Buggy Days":	"What's My Name": quiz	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15	Lost Colony," his-	variety program	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	torical drama, from	Program from New York	George Jessel's Celebri-	National Post Office	"Classical Album"
9:45	Roanoke Island	World's Fair	ties program	Officials convention:	"Classical Album"
10:00	Grant Park concert	National Symphony Or.	Kay Kyser's College of	talks, Senator Walsh;	California Ramblers
10:15	Grant Park concert	National Symphony Or.	Musical Knowledge	Rep. McCormack	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	"Play Ball"	Army Maneuvers	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm";	News Service
10:45	"Adventures": talk	Musical program	Musical Knowledge	orchestra; vocalists	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:30	Ben Bernie's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Barker contest	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:45	Ben Bernie's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Morning Review"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	"Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	"Rhythm Romance"	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	The Vass Family	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Originalities": orch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry Congress	Piano soloist
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"The Arizona Boys"
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life": sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review: stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Tone Tapestries"	"Vacation Varieties"	
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Vacation Varieties"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Rosa Lee, soprano	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano soloist	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Salon": bari-	"Betty and Bob": sk.	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	tone; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family": sk.	"Dr. Jazz"	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Artiste"	Soprano recital
2:45	"Mellow Moments"	"Dr. Jazz"	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	Light opera selections:	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
3:15	Davis Cup Tennis	vocalists; orchestra	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	at Longwood	"Gypsy Caravan"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
3:45	Davis Cup Tennis	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	at Longwood	"Smile Parade"; vocal-	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:15	Davis Cup Tennis	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	at Longwood	"Rhythm Auction": va-	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:45	Davis Cup Tennis	riety program; news	"Midstream": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	"Variations": music	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Play Ball"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Highway Safety	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	M. Malneck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Luther-Layman Singers	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Joe E. Brown; H.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	"Sundown Serenade"
7:45	Sosnik's Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	Discussion on Europe	Vallee Hour: Walter O'-	"Twentieth Century	"A Song Is Born"
8:15	questions; answers	Concert Internationale	Keefe; Carmen Mi-	Serenade"	"A Song Is Born"
8:30	"Strange As It	"It's Up to You": Dale	randa; Marie Wilson;	"The First Offender":	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Seems"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	orchestra	dramatization	"The Mountaineers"
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	America's Lost Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	teur hour	phony Orch.; R. Stew-	"Mistress Nell"	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	art, conductor; Elie	America's Lost Plays:	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	teur hour	Spivack, violinist	"Mistress Nell"	"Sinfonietta"	
10:00	"Meridian 7-1212,"	"1001 Wives": dramatic	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Talk from Europe	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
10:15	dramatic sketch	series	Mischa and Sondra	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	"Play Ball"	Grant Park Concert;	Levitski; Pat Friday;	Concert Revue; Henry	News Service
10:45	To be announced	Glen Bainum's Band	Music Maids; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30	Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Frankie Stahn's Orch.
11:45	Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 24

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Aug. 24

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE
On discontinued models of
IVY CORSETS
and Combinations
For August Sale Only
All elastic-stepin with waistline control specially priced at
$1.95
Regular Value $3.00
IVY CORSET SHOP
300 Boylston St., Boston
57 Central St., Wellesley

Among Tomorrow's Cinematic Arrivals

Lloyd Nolan, Patricia Morison, and Akim Tamiroff in "The Magnificent Fraud," coming to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters

Boston's School Committee Head Not to Run Again

Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Boston School Committee and member for the last four years, will not be a candidate for re-election this autumn. His decision, he explained in a statement issued last night, is due to the pressure of family and business responsibilities.

The announcement is expected to cause a rush of candidates for the office.

In explanation of his decision, Mr. Smith stated:

"Membership on the School Committee was not sought by me as an avenue to advancement in public office, but rather as an opportunity to contribute in some small measure toward maintenance and improvement of the Boston school system. . . ."

Reviewing the accomplishments of the School Committee during the last four years, Mr. Smith cited the following as outstanding: 1. The opening of all School Committee conferences as well as its public meetings to the press. 2. A reduction in taxes for maintenance of schools by $1,058,000, or 70 cents on the tax dollar. 3. The establishment of a vocation high and opportunity school with no additional expense to the taxpayers.

Bing Crosby, Louise Campbell, and Linda Ware in "The Star Maker," the new Metropolitan bill

Fine Arts Festival Opens; Bing Crosby for Met. Bill

Movies of Moment

Big news in the cinema sector this week is the launching today, with "Grande Illusion," of the Fine Arts Theater's film festival. Accompanying "Grande Illusion" is Walt Disney's Academy Award Review, in which are gathered together "Three Little Pigs," "Trees and Flowers," "The Tortoise and the Hare," "Country Cousin," and "Orphan Kittens." The program will remain for two days.

While the entire festival program has been previously listed in these columns, we shall print the current week's programs during the more than a month of important revivals. Hence, for the week to come: Aug. 25-28, "Little Women" (American); Aug. 27-28, "Chapayev" (Russian); Aug. 29-30, "Kameradschaft" (German).

* * *

Bing Crosby at Met

A nostalgic backward glance is being taken by the movies in "The Star Maker," the new Bing Crosby film opening tomorrow at the Metropolitan Theater. The Crosby vehicle thumbs through the old theater almanac to the days of Gus Edwards, whose child stars were the Shirley Temples of yesterday. The picture affords Bing an opportunity to sing such Gus Edwards hits as "School Days," "In My Merry Oldsmobile," and "Jimmy Valentine."

Among the supporting players are Louise Campbell, Ned Sparks, Laura Hope Crews, Walter Damrosch, the venerable conductor and Linda Ware, a new singing discovery. Roy Del Ruth directed.

The accompany feature is "Bulldog Drummond's Bride," with the usual company—John Howard, Heather Angel, H. B. Warner, Reginald Denny, E. E. Clive and Elizabeth Patterson.

* * *

Tamiroff and Withers

Akim Tamiroff and Jane Withers are the stars, respectively, of the two new films arriving tomorrow at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. Mr. Tamiroff gets full scope for his flamboyant talents in "The Magnificent Fraud," in which he appears as an actor who fills in for an assassinated dictator. It's all very mythical, of course. Lloyd Nolan, Patricia Morison, Mary Boland and Steffi Duna play subordinate roles.

Miss Withers' contribution to light summer fun is "The Chicken Wagon Family," 20th-Century Fox's picturization of the Barry Benefield novel. Leo Carrillo, Margorie Weaver, Spring Byington, and Kane Richmond are in it.

* * *

"Oz" and "Stanley" Held

"The Wizard of Oz" continues for a second week at the State and Orpheum Theaters. "Stanley and Livingstone" remains for a third at the Keith Memorial.

"The Wizard," is M-G-M's "pretentious" melange of Hollywoodized Frank Baum in Technicolor. Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Frank Morgan, Jack Haley, Bert Lahr, Billie Burke, Margaret Hamilton, and the Singer Midgets all take part in the production. "Blondie Takes a Vacation" fills the minor spot on the program.

"Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in the two important roles, is a generally accurate account of Stanley's long trek in Africa to find the famous Scottish missionary. Charles Coburn, Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly, Henry Travers, and Walter Brennan are among the supporting players. "Unexpected Father," with Baby Sandy and Mischa Auer, is the second feature.

J. D. B.

Amusements
ALLENTOWN, PA.
WILMER & VINCENT THEATRES in ALLENTOWN
COLONIAL • RIALTO
STATE
NEW YORK CITY
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1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 Clr. 6-9156, Air-Cooled
Evs. 8:35—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Matinees This Week: WED. and THURS. 2:30
No Performances Saturday, Aug. 26
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
Francis LEDERER • Margalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-4200
Air-Conditioned — Evgs. at 9 — $1.10 to $3.30
STANLEY & LIVINGSTONE
SPENCER TRACY • Nancy Kelly Richard Greene
GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.
BROADWAY'S BIGGEST SHOW! 250 in the Cast 18 Stirring Scenes
FREDRIC MARCH (in person) in THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATER — Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED
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"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance." —The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. Pla. 6-0220
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SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-COOLED
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VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TOM'W & SATURDAY 2:40
Mail orders until October 1 — 262 Seats $1.10

West Coast Players Still Cornering Tennis Market—Newport Play Down to 16

'California Racketers, Inc.' Dominates Eastern Net Field

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When Davis Cup Captain Walter Pate, recently disclosed the names of the six young tennis players who comprise the squad that is now practicing for the challenge round against Australia or Yugoslavia, he uncovered one of the biggest monopolies still operating under the Sherman Act.

We refer to the "California Racketers, Inc.," that group of young West Coast tennis players who insist on cornering the tennis market. Captain Pate named Bobby Riggs, Frank Parker, Gene Mako, Joe Hunt, Welby Van Horn, and Jack Kramer as his team of six.

Riggs "From" Chicago

Five of these six hail from Los Angeles or suburbs of that expanding city. The sixth, Robert L. Riggs, gives Chicago as the place he is "from," although young Bobby learned most of his tennis in Los Angeles, where he lived most of his life, and where his parents still reside.

Not only have the Californians a monopoly on the present National tennis situation, but from all indications, have a growing stock of reserves ready to invade the East in the near future.

The names of Messrs. Riggs, Parker, Mako, and Hunt are sufficiently well known that they need no introduction. But lost in the shadow of the "big-names" are many young Californians who seem in a good position to branch out for themselves in the very near future.

Impressive Records

The last two on Captain Pate's squad, Van Horn and Kramer, were a surprise to some, but have impressive records to substantiate the hard-working Mr. Pate's confidence in them. Van Horn, an 18-year-old Los Angeles high school youth, bowled over Gilbert Hunt, Frank Guernsey, and Sidney Wood two weeks ago in the Eastern Grass Court championships at Rye, before losing to Parker in a four-set semifinal.

Kramer, also 18 and specifically from Montebello, was national interscholastic champion in 1938 and ranked No. 15 in men's play after his first year on grass. As a doubles team, the two hold a recent win over Mako and Tidball in the Colorado tournament this year, and gave Quist and Bromwich their toughest competition in this year's national doubles.

Varied Games

Van Horn's game is the more sensational, with a powerful service combined with sound volleying and good forcing strokes. His main weakness is lack of concentration and experience. Kramer has patterned his game after Ellsworth Vines, who gave much time to coaching this protege. So far Kramer has been an in-and-outer, who is good enough to give any of the boys a battle when he is "in."

A stay-at-home next deserves mention. The hard-hitting, colorful Frank Kovacs of Oakland, who made the first 10 of tennis in his first year on grass. Frank intends to return East next year and with the added experience, may be the surprise of the season.

The name of Ted Schroeder bobbed up in the headlines a few weeks ago when he won the national junior championship from a field which included Kramer, Ted Olewine, and Larry Dee. Ted is 18, a sophomore at U. S. C., and calls Glendale home.

Olewine Steady

Ted Olewine from Santa Monica is one of the steadiest of all the Californians, and has been Kramer's arch rival through the years. Dee is Stanford University's eastern intercollegiate freshman champion, and has some well-adapted but unorthodox strokes that are proving effective.

Blond Dave Freeman from Pasadena, last year's national junior champion, is another comer. Freeman is a stylist who is rapidly gaining the success in tennis already gained in becoming national badminton champion.

A group of collegians that could bear more mention would space allow, show championship possibilities. University of California's Bob Peacock, Doug Imhoff, and Bob Harmon; U. S. C.'s Ronald Lubin, and Stanford's Bobby Low are tops. Peacock exhibited in this year's grass court play the strokes and temperament that should carry him far.

Endless List

To continue with the almost endless list, there is Bob Carrothers of Coronado, national boys' champion in 1937 and rated by Californians as their No. 1 prospect for 1940; young Arthur Marx, son of movie star Groucho Marx; and Ed Amark of San Francisco, one of the Bay Area's leading players.

California tennis associations and coaches certainly deserve credit for developing these tennis players. And this is doubly true, when it is considered that they learn tennis on clay and cement courts, and then have to adapt their games to grass when they come east.

Bob Cahn

Late Bulletins

DARIEN, Conn., Aug. 23 (AP)—results of second and third-round matches in the 43rd United States women's golf championship today included:

(Second Round, Upper Half)

Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Beatrice Barrett, Minnetonka Beach, Minn., 5 and 4.

Jane Cothran, Greenville, S. C., defeated Marian McDougall, Portland, Ore., 3 and 1.

Charlotte Glutting, West Orange, N. J., defeated H. Douglas McIlwraith, Ancaster, Ont., 4 and 3.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23 (AP)—The fourth round singles results in the Newport Casino tennis tournament:

Hal Surface, Kansas City, defeated Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., 5—4, 30—15, by default.

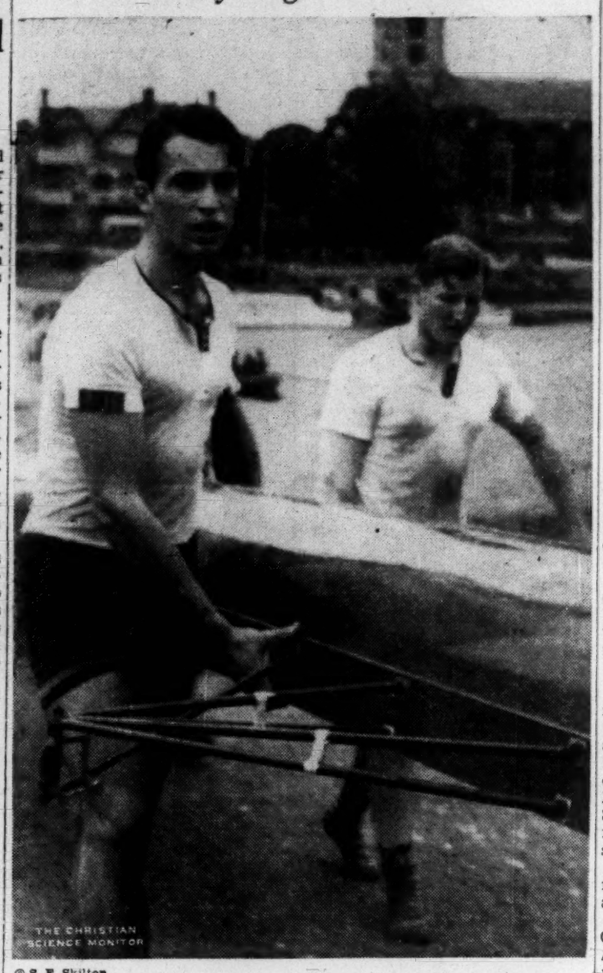
Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, defeated Bob Kamrath, Austin, Texas, 6—4, 6—4.

Bryan Grant, Atlanta, defeated Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, 6—4, 6—2.

Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeated Henry Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., 6—0, 6—1.

Gil Hunt, Washington, defeated Morey Lewis, Texarkana, Ark., 8—6, 6—4.

Heavyweight Oarsman



© S. F. Skilton

Richard Parker, one of the two American brothers from Tabor Academy who have gained great distinction in British rowing. Boat-carrying is an easy job for a man as strong as this

And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Piece About a Parker

LONDON — Like Gilbert and Sullivan's famous jester, Jack Point, in "The Yeoman of the Guard," Richard Parker, heavyweight oarsman from the United States, has a tale to tell-o. Though when he gets back home with the folk in Boston at the end of this summer he will probably be too modest to tell it. Since it relates to a succession of 1939 European boat-races in which he has lent, quite literally, a big hand, not always without success.

So maybe I can tell the tale in broad outline for him today. Starting with his arrival on the Thames riverside in June to resume active membership with the well-known London Rowing Club at Putney and ending with his return to England in mid-August from Portugal, where London Rowing Club crews won the three major trophies at stake in an international regatta at Figueira da Foz.

But perhaps it would be best to start the narrative with a short preface, telling how Richard Parker came to be quite an established figure in British rowing before ever the present season opened.

To mark his first appearance on the scene here we must go back to 1936 and the arrival at Henley of a Tabor Academy crew that won the Thames Cup from another American schoolboy eight, the lads of Kent School.

Well, Richard—then a bouncing boy of only 200 pounds—was the character who put such power behind Tabor's No. 6 blade. And if you fancied you saw any resemblance to the gentleman next door, at No. 5 thwart, that would not be wildly unreasonable, since this worthy was Richard's brother, Hugh, now a celebrated Cambridge "Blue" and single-sculling champion of that University.

We next come across Richard here two years later, this time as a young man on an educational holiday in England and a member of the London Rowing Club. By now his weight has gone up to 220 lbs., and he breaks a Henley record by ranking as the heaviest oarsman ever seen at the Royal Regatta. Moreover, he does a great deal to help London Rowing Club win the Grand Challenge Cup, rowing against Brother Hugh, of Cambridge, in the final.

Post-Script

As a post-script to that British season he then goes to Portugal and helps to win the Salazar Cup, retained by London this year.

Thus—after a preamble as long as the tale itself—we come to 1939 and the decision of Richard Parker to take part in the Centenary Regatta at Henley, a festival attracting the biggest international entry in the history of the function. Boston Union Boat Club, of which Richard is a member, decided that it could not send a crew. Therefore Richard came on his own.

For the second time we find the Parker brothers opposed in the final for a classic Henley trophy. On this occasion it is the Silver Goblets for pair oars, and London Rowing Club, meaning Richard and P. M. Carpmael, an old Cambridge Blue, lose to a Trinity Hall (Cambridge) couple that is 50 per cent Hugh.

Turned to Sculling

Henley concluded, Richard turned his attention to sculling and won a couple of races for single-seaters at up-river regattas. Then, at Molesey, in the last "best-boat" carnival of the Thames season, he figured in the London crew that lost narrowly to Kingston Rowing Club, the most successful British boatload this year.

And so to Portugal. The international regatta there was over a 2,000-meters course on the River Mondego, and the Londoners gave an excellent account of themselves, annexing the Salazar Cup, already referred to, the Allied Nations Victory Cup, and the President of the French Republic prize. Which makes a nice international finish to a brief tale about an internationally popular sportsman.

Rangers Held to Draw

GLASGOW, Aug. 23 (CP) — Glasgow Rangers, Scottish Football League champions, were held to a scoreless draw by St. Mirren in a schedule match yesterday. In other games, Partick Thistles and Hearts battled to a 2-2 deadlock and Third Lanark defeated Cowdenbeath 4-2.

Harbage And Mrs. Gilbert Trap Winners

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 23 (AP)—An Ohio farmer and a Wisconsin woman became North America's clay target king and queen yesterday at the 40th annual Grand American trapshoot.

P. O. Harbage of West Jefferson, Ohio, 40-year-old farmer, broke 200 in a row from 16 yards to annex the men's laurels, while Mrs. William Gilbert of Madison, Wis., startled the talent by breaking 98 of 100 with a borrowed gun to climb upon the feminine throne. She has been shooting only one year.

Harbage succeeds Joe Hiestand of Hillsboro, O., holder of the title for three of the last four years. Mrs. Gilbert takes over the laurels of Mrs. Lela Hall of Strasburg, Mo., who had ruled the last four years, the most sensational string of victories in the "roaring grand's" history.

Hiestand, in surrendering his crown, broke 198 of 200, but Mrs. Hall did not compete. She came to the grounds but was dissuaded from firing.

Borrowed Gun

Mrs. Gilbert, after beating a field of 22 feminine stars over the 100-target route, went on to break another 100 in a row, giving her 198 of 200 for the highest score ever registered by a woman in the North American championship. She used a gun borrowed from a friend just before the shooting started.

Harbage cracked 200 in a row for the third time this year to beat a field of 380.

Back of Harbage came George Cady of Leavittsburg, Ohio, and Art A. Finney of Mankato, Minn., with 199 of 200, while about 20 others had 198.

Mrs. W. D. Treadway of Jessup, Md., and Florence Mos of Cincinnati finished second to Mrs. Gilbert with 97. Ruth Cuthbert of Winchester, Va., was fourth with 94.

The hard-shooting Western team repeated its 1938 victory over the East in a 2,000-clay event. The winners breaking 1958 to 1945 for the losers.

Led Pros

Fred Tomlin of Glassboro, N. J., and Clyde C. Mitchell of Atlanta, Ga., led the professional contingent with score of 199 of 200.

Wednesday's program consists of a 200-target event at 16-yards, in which the five class champions of the nation, the professional champion, and the state team champions will be decided.

Members of the east-west teams and their scores were:

West—Art Stifal, Casey, Ill., 196; Homer Clark, Jr., Alton, Ill., 198; Hale C. Jones, Wood River, Ill., 195; Art Finney, Mankato, Minn., 199; Stanley Meadows, Des Moines, Ia., 196; Ray Zweiner, Blooming Prairie, Minn., 195; W. F. J. Fienup, St. Louis, 198; G. Jordan, Centerville, Ia., 199; R. A. King, Wichita Falls, Texas, 196; Guy Cheisman, Spokane, Wash., 196. Total 1958.

East—Ned Lilly, Stanton, Mich., 196; Joe Hiestand, Hillsboro, Ohio, 198; R. C. Coffey, Orlando, Fla., 194; A. M. Feltus, Mobile, Ala., 196; R. H. Gregory, Cincinnati, 190; Phil Miller, French Lick, Ind., 194; Fred Ford, Detroit, Mich., 195; E. L. Hawkins, Fort Wayne, Ind., 195; E. B. Chamberlain, Martville, N. Y., 196; F. N. Palmer, East Syracuse, N. Y., 191. Total 1945.

Favorites Generally Survive First Round of Women's Golf

DARIEN, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, to whom golf has been little more than a game these past four years, found out yesterday that sort of attitude doesn't get you far in a national championship.

It got Glenna no farther than a first-round match. She was beaten, 2 up, by young Marion Brown, Middle Atlantic champion from Norbeck, Md.

Despite the fact she hadn't decided to play until late last week, Glenna had been made one of the favorites for this 43rd U. S. title tourney at the Wee Burn club. But after the first nine holes against Miss Brown, at which point Mrs. Vare was 3 up with a three-over-par 40, Glenna lost the touch that had carried her to six titles, and just couldn't regain it.

The Philadelphia woman for years has been one of the most popular players in women's golf. To the sidelines with her yesterday afternoon went 15-year-old Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., who some day may command a similar sway over her public. Against Maureen Orcutt, former Metropolitan champion from Haworth, N. J., Jeanne couldn't quite stand the pace and lost out at 3 and 1.

In the other 30 first-round matches, it was form that prevailed in the majority of instances.

Bea Barrett of Minneapolis, who set a medal record with her 74, was unsteady; Pam Barton, the British champion, couldn't putt and Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, 1937 champion from Greensboro, N. C., was bothered by the heat. Yet all of them won. Miss Barrett by 5 and 3 over Mrs. F. J. Holleran of Greenwich, Conn.; Miss Barton by 4 and 2 from Mary B. Fine of Scranton, Pa., and Mrs. Page, as consistent a top-flighter as any except Patty Berg (who wasn't able to defend her crown) by 4 and 2 from Margaret Maddox of Atlanta.

Nancy Hurst, husky youngster from Portland, Ore., tossed in a surprise with a 2 up defeat of Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I.; Fay Crocker, seven-time champion of Uruguay, knocked off Mrs. W. R. Kirkland, Jr., 5 and 3, and Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., won one of the day's five extra-hole matches from Mrs. Lillian Zech of Niles, Ill., on the 19th.

Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, won a lot of new supporters with the ease of her 6-and-5 conquest of Helen Waterhouse of Providence, and such noted campaigners as Marion Miley, Dot Kirby, Mrs. Dan Chandler, Dorothy Traung and Sheila Stroyan, the English girls' champion, were right in there pitching.

For the "medium old-timers" in the gallery, the finest victory of the day was the 18th hole triumph of Mary K. Browne of Cleveland over young Gail Wild of Springfield, N. J. Miss Browne was tennis champion just before the war, but there wasn't anything antiquated about the way in which she outsteadied her youthful opponent.

For fancy scoring, there was Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C. Jane was three under par for 14 holes in a 6-and-4 victory over Mrs. Carl Martin of Virginia Beach.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, Yankees	81	311	69	112	.392
Foxx, Red Sox	105	398	114	146	.367
Mize, Cardinals	112	413	77	147	.356
Johnson, Athletics	114	411	92	142	.346
Arnovich, Phillies	108	401	56	136	.339
Bonura, Giants	109	405	72	136	.336

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	33	Ott, Giants	24
Greenberg, Tig's	22	Mize, Cards	22
Gordon Yanks	20	Camilli, Dodg's	21
Selkirk, Yanks	19		
Johnson, Athlet's	19		
Williams, R Sox	19		

Other Sports on Page 12.

Dugout Topics

By Ramill

Ruffing Is Yankee Star

Although you rarely catch his name in newspaper headlines, Charley "Red" Ruffing is having another great season on the hurling mound at Yankee Stadium. In the daily promotion of the famed New York batting attack, the occasional spurts of the Red Sox in the American League, and the thrilling pennant duel between the Reds and Cardinals in the National, large Charley's fast-ball maneuvers are not properly appreciated. With 18 triumphs already stored away in his locker, he is heading for his biggest year as a Yankee. Red bagged 20 in 1936, repeated in '37, and went to 21 last season. He may reach 25 by Oct. 1.

Consider Ruffing's record in this, his fifteenth big league campaign. His eighth victory was his fourth in a row, his second shutout in as many starts and his fifth no-score effort of the season. He has given Manager Joe McCarthy 18 complete contests in 22 tries. Red may have benefited considerably by the Yankee powerhouse offense, but without it he would still be a winner. New York critics are now calling him the leading hurler in Yankee history and that covers plenty of territory.

Wins On His Own

Down through the years the New York Americans have paraded some great pitchers. Carl Mays, Waite Hoyt, Joe Bush, Bob Shawkey, Urban Shocker, George Pipgras, and Herb Pennock were leading figures in pennant-winning races. More recently, Lefty Gomez fell in line. Now Ruffing is the No. 1 man, and before he is through, he may rank above all of his predecessors. That robust physique should carry him through three or four more summers, and possibly longer. His fast ball today has more zip than it had 10 years ago, when he wore the uniform of the Red Sox. Red is one hurler who does not hide behind the skirts of the wrecking Yankee offense. He wins on his own.

This talk of Joe Medwick's departure from St. Louis has silenced since the Cardinals challenged the Cincinnati leadership in the National League. There is no doubt that Branch Rickey has considered the outfielder's passing out of St. Louis. Perhaps the thought is still active in the talented head of the executive. But if the Cardinals should win this pennant, as many experts think they will, Medwick will probably remain in his present surroundings.

The chief reason why Rickey would dispose of the star outfielder is centered around the salary question. Joe gets far too much money in comparison to the cash taken in through the Sportsman's Park turnstiles. The unsupporting fans of the Mound City do not deserve a player of his capabilities. Rickey would be much better off paying the salaries of two or three less prominent players. The Cards would not win as many ball games, perhaps, but that seems to make little difference in St. Louis. Customers out that way are interested only in pennants.

* * *

Caught between the bases . . . Latest on the Cincinnati-St. Louis pennant duel: The Reds are simply in a slump, similar to that suffered by the Yankees earlier in the year, but will come back strong in September, if not before. The Cardinals can hardly maintain their pace. Only time will tell the story . . . Over two successive seasons, Lefty Grove has won 27 and lost only six games for the Red Sox. His comeback is the most interesting story in 1939 American League affairs. Lefty has surprised everyone, including himself . . . Those pesky Brooklyn Dodgers will make plenty of trouble in another year, with new men in one or two spots. That Larry MacPhail is quite a fellow. It was Larry who built the Cincinnati club to the high berth it now occupies.

Foreign Contenders Beaten Early in Newport Tourney

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22 (AP)—After brushing aside the last of the seven foreign contenders, the field in the Newport Casino tennis tournament reduced to the round of 16 yesterday in the most formful fashion possible.

All 11 of the seeded survivors were quartered in the fourth round when the day's singles program was completed and such capable, although unfavored, competitors as Bill Gillespie and Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, Morey Lewis of Texarkana, Ark., the Canadian champion, and Californians Larry Dee and Dave Freeman captured the remaining brackets.

All-American Windups

Bobbitt and Dee insured an all-American windup by, respectively, eliminating France's Jacques Brugnon, 6—4, 6—4, and Bernard Destremeau, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, in the third round.

Second-seeded Bitsy Grant decisively defeated Bill Talbert, the highly promising Cincinnati youngster, 6—0, 6—2.

Top-seeded Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, dropped only one game to Norman Dalrymple of Winchester, Mass., and third-seeded Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., pounded out 6—3, 6—2 wins over Ronald Lubin, his home townsman, and Norman Bickel of Chicago.

Only Doeg Out

While so far but one domestic seeding, Johnny Doeg, the Rumson, N. J., veteran, has been forced to yield, it appeared likely that the list might suffer a second dent through a default. Wayne Sabin, of Portland, Ore., who was ranked fourth, injured his hand while eliminating Frank Shields of New York, 6—2, 7—5, and was unable to join Cooke for the afternoon's double play.

Sabin was paired against Hal Surface of Kansas City, in today's fourth-round play.

The other seeded players to advance were Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., Frank Guernsey, the national intercollegiate champion, Bob Kamrath of Austin, Texas, Ernie Sutter of New Orleans, and Henry Prusoff of Seattle.

Foreign Teams Fail

Half of the four foreign teams passed out of the doubles play in rapid order. The Cuban Davis Cup team of Guido Connil and Ricardo Morales defaulted and Felicismo Ampon and Amada Sanchez of the Philippines, were tamed in easy fashion by Bobbitt and Guernsey, 6—1, 6—2, in the first-round.

Brugnon and Destremeau drew a bye before gaining the third round over Armand Bruneau of New York, and Ronald Lubin of Portland, Ore., 7—5, 6—3. The Anglo-American team of Charles Hare and Californian Jack Tidball defeated W. J. Clothier Jr., of Philadelphia, and Gil Hunt of Washington, 6—3, 6—0, and Alastan and Willis Martin, the New York brother entry, 6—0, 6—4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	70	42	.625
St. Louis	65	46	.586
Chicago	63	53	.543
Brooklyn	56	54	.509
New York	56	55	.505
Pittsburgh	51	58	.468
Boston	47	62	.431
Philadelphia	35	73	.324

Results Aug. 22

Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 8.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 5.
Pittsburgh 8, Boston 2.
New York 4, Chicago 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	34	.699
Boston	71	41	.634
Chicago	63	51	.553
Cleveland	59	54	.522
Detroit	59	55	.518
Washington	58	67	.427
Philadelphia	39	74	.345
St. Louis	33	77	.300

Results Aug. 22

Boston 10, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 9, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 6, Washington 4.
New York 14, Chicago 5.

O'Brien Fails To Feature As Passer in Debut

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 (AP)—Davey O'Brien's reputation as a passer was in need of a little silver polish today but his other talents emerged unsullied from his first appearance in professional football.

Playing with the Philadelphia Eagles last night against an aggregation of college All-Stars, the former Texas Christian marvel tried nine passes and completed none. Six got nowhere. Three were intercepted.

But the Eagles won 17 to 0 and O'Brien certainly did his bit. Outgained only by his teammate, Big Dave Smukler, little Dave.

Scored one of the Eagles' two touchdowns.

Carried five punts back for a total of 73 yards.

Quick-kicked once for 29 yards.

The Eagles' star recruit received poor protection from the post-grads' splendidly charging ends, Brud Holland, erstwhile Cornell Negro star, and Johnny Siegel of Columbia. When he did evade their clutches long enough to aim, colleagues dropped his throws.

A 23-yard placement kick by Hank Reese of the professionals provided the only score until the last quarter, when O'Brien slipped over for a touchdown from the eight-yard line. Joe Bukant then made other after a 37-yard run by Franny Murray. Smukler and Reese booted the points-after-touchdowns.

Not until the final minutes of the game, when Detroit University's Ed Palumbo began shooting passes, did the All-Stars get into Eagle territory. They made only two first downs to the Eagles' 15 and only 12 yards from scrimmage to the pros' 263.

The game was played in Temple Satdium for charity before 25,000.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 22

International League

Baltimore 2, Jersey City 1.
Syracuse 6, Newark 5.
Buffalo 9, Rochester 7.
Montreal 16-3, Toronto 1-6.

American Association

Columbus 3-2, St. Paul 4-2.
Indianapolis 5-3, Milwaukee 2-4.
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 4.
Kansas City 5, Louisville 3.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 2, Oakland 1.
Portland 19, San Francisco 7.
San Diego 9, Hollywood 7.
(Only games scheduled)

Texas League

Dallas 8, Houston 4.
Shreveport 2, Fort Worth 1.
San Antonio-Tulsa postponed.
(Only games)

Southern Association

Knoxville 4-3, Chattanooga 3-5.
Atlanta 6-7, Nashville 5-2.
Memphis 6-3, New Orleans 5-2.
Birmingham 9, Little Rock 6.

Eastern League

Hartford 3, Albany 2.
Springfield 1-9, Binghamton 2-2.
Williamsport 9, Wilkes-Barre 7.
Elmira 2, Scranton 1.

Sport Briefs

Allie White of the Philadelphia Eagles pro eleven formerly played tackle for Texas Christian University.

The next National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball championships will be held in Kansas City.

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Hartnett Still Hoping Chicago Will Hit Stride and Stage Late Season Rally

Third-Place Cubs in Hub For Hive Series Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago's third-place Cubs, still hopeful of passing the Cardinals and Reds in this National League pennant race, come to the Allston Hive tomorrow for the start of a three-game series with the Bees. As they went into their final engagement with the Giants today at the Polo Grounds, the Bruins were nine contests in the rear of Cincinnati and 4½ behind the second place Cards.

It was about a year ago this time that the Cubs, under Gabby Hartnett, started their historic drive toward a World Series with the Yankees. Thundering past the Giants, the Wrigley team caught the front-running Pirates five days from the end of the season and clinched the flag the afternoon before the campaign ended. However, this is not the same club, and Hartnett's chances of climbing above the third rung in the ladder are practically obscure. There is little in their play that suggests history repeating.

Mattick at Short

Hartnett, like a wide majority of managers, is completing the schedule with eyes on 1940. Gabby has Bob Mattick at shortstop and Bill Nicholson in right field. The arrival of Mattick came about when Dick Bartell, secured in a trade with the Giants, played the short field like a fellow who was tired of it all. What will become of Dick is not known, but he probably will be playing the infield elsewhere by next April.

In order to break even in their 1939 series with Chicago, the Bees must sweep the remaining five games. Under the existing conditions, however, nobody expects they will. The Cubs have an 11-to-6 lead in the series, and play two more contests at Wrigley Field about three weeks from now. There are no more double-headers between the two clubs, unless, of course, rain interrupts the schedule from here out.

Resigned to Seventh

The Bees are probably resigned to a seventh-place finish. With scant hopes of equaling their second-division leadership of 1938, when they won 77 and lost 75 for a .507 percentage, the locals give spectators the impression that they are merely playing out the string. They are not hustling. At least, they didn't in the opener of the Pirate series on Tuesday. Or perhaps it was the heat.

A wholesale slump on the part of the veteran pitchers has hurt Casey Stengel's pace. Lou Fette has not won a game in a month, and yesterday marked his fourth straight setback. Danny MacFayden has failed in seven successive attempts to annex his eighth victory. Jim Turner has only four triumphs to show for '39, although this is partly because he stopped a line drive with his face in early June. Dick Errickson, who shaped as one of the most promising young hurlers in the circuit last season, has been hampered by a weak arm and the Bees miss his high-grade relief support.

West Going Up

Maxie West's batting average continued to rise in the first Pittsburgh contest. By getting two singles in three official tries, he climber to .292. Hitting to all fields, as Stengel has drilled him, Max should make the .300 level before Oct. 1. Right now he is the most sought-after member of the Boston club, but this outside interest does not tempt Bob Quinn and his manager. The husky young outfielder is one Bee who is not for sale.

The increased offensive power of West—with 75 runs batted in—has attracted much attention. But few fans realize that his outfielding has also taken rapid strides in the right direction. Although the boy's nonchalant style of taking fly balls makes you hold your breath on occasions, you'll notice that he doesn't drop them. And with these long loping strides he covers as much ground as 90 per cent of the fielders in the league. Maxie's improvement in this department is due chiefly to the coaching of Johnny Cooney, an old master at the art.

Teddy Williams snapped out of his batting slump yesterday in St. Louis. He had three for three, including a triple and homer, driving across four runs for the afternoon. This spurt put his average back to .319, within seven points of his high for the season. Ted became the first big leaguer to pass the 100 mark in runs batted in. He has 103.

Turner Leads In Star Class

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—Stanley K. Turner of Larchmont, N. Y., sailing Migs, took the lead yesterday in the Atlantic coast star class yachting championship series. Turner placed second in the second race of the series behind E. V. Ketcham of Great South Bay, Long Island, in Draco.

This, coupled with a fourth place in the opening race Monday gave Turner a total of 36 points. Ketcham moved into second place for the series with 33 points and Harold C. Halstead of Moriches Bay, L. I., in Chuckle, and his teammate Harry Meislahn, in Sunbeam, tied for third with 32 points each, along with Mrs. Gorham Godwin of Peconic Bay, L. I.

Paul Smart of Noroton, Conn., who won the opening race Monday with Melody, wound up in 14th place yesterday for a 29 point total.

Crown Contenders —By Pap'

A PAIR OF FAIR FEMININE HANDS SEEMS CERTAIN TO LIFT THE WOMEN'S GOLF CROWN OFF THE HEAD OF PATTY -BERG-
SENORITA FAY CROCKER, CHAMPION OF URUGUAY AND THE ARGENTINE, MAY PULL A SURPRISE
THE PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT HAS A REAL THREAT IN MISS HELEN -SIGEL- -ONE OF THE LONGEST HITTERS IN THE RANKS OF WOMEN PLAYERS
MISS PAM BARTON -THE BRITISH CHAMPION IS OUT TO REGAIN THE CROWN SHE WON IN 1936
Pap'
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Sporting Around the Hub

Local Girls Eliminated

Local hopes in the women's national golf championship in Connecticut this week went no further than the first round. As the girls entered the second round today, not one Massachusetts golfer—in fact not one New Englander—was left in the field.

Not since Rosamond Vahey went to the third round at Whitemarsh in 1934 has a local girl survived the first day's match play. That year Miss Vahey carried Virginia Van Wie to the 19th hole before bowing.

Mrs. Beard Out

Yesterday at Wee Burn saw the early elimination of two of Boston's outstanding golfers, Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River, State and Eastern champion, and Deborah Verry of Kittansett, State champion in 1937. Mrs. Beard lost to Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, 2 and 1, while Miss Verry was defeated by Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, 3 and 2.

Five other New Englanders were also eliminated to leave the tournament entirely in the hands of golfers from other sections of the globe. They included Jean Bauer of Providence, Helen Waterhouse, of Warwick, R. I.; Mrs. F. J. Holleran of Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. W. R. Kirkland, Jr., of Ridgefield, Conn., and Julia C. Zimm of Wethersfield, Conn.

* * *

Entries close at noon this Saturday for the girls' junior championship, scheduled for the Wellesley Country Club Aug. 28-31. The qualifying round will be played Monday, with eight qualifying for the championship. The final comes Thursday. Any girl not 19 years of age on Aug. 28 is eligible.

* * *

Don Daughters, the former Harvard star who has just joined the group of stars who will face the Washington Redskins at Fenway Park Sept. 11, under the auspices of the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion, may come into his own as a pass-receiver. While he was at Harvard, the lack of a good passing back hurt his chances of becoming one of the best-known ends in the country. Against the Redskins, however, Don will be receiving from Wilmuth Sidat-Singh of Syracuse and Dartmouth's Bob McLeod, both of whom can put the ball on a dime.

* * *

Commonwealth Country Club, scene of the caddie championship yesterday, announces its annual open tournament under auspices of the M. G. A. Aug. 30-31. Low gross and low net prizes will be awarded in three classes.

* * *

The Boston Olympets, who are in New York to face the Madison Square Garden Americanettes tomorrow night, spent today at the World's Fair as the guests of Walter Brown, Boston Garden manager. G. C.

Undefeated Teams To Meet Tonight

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 23 (AP)—Duncan, Okla., and Mt. Pleasant, Texas, only undefeated teams in the national semipro baseball tournament, clash in a fifth round game tonight at 8 CST.

Trenton, N. J., and Golden, Colo., play at 10 p. m.

The field was cut to eight teams last night as Silverton, Ore., eliminated Chanute, Kas., 5-1 and Enid, Okla., ousted Los Angeles, 15-3.

Standings

	W	L		W	L
Mt. Pleasant	4	0	*Worcester	3	1
Duncan	4	0	Buford, Ga.	3	1
Silverton	4	1	*Trenton	3	1
*Enid	4	1	*Golden	3	1

*Given early round bye, scored as win.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

(Time is Eastern Standard)

National League

Chicago at New York, clear, 2:15 p. m.
St. Louis at Brooklyn, clear, 2:00 p. m.
Pittsburgh at Boston, clear, 12:30 & 2:30 p. m.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, clear, 2:15 p. m.

American League

New York at Chicago, clear, 1:30 & 3:30 p. m.
Philadelphia at Detroit, cloudy, 3:00 p. m.
Boston at St. Louis, clear, 4:00 p. m.
Washington at Cleveland, played former date.

Tommy Thevenow has played shortstop for Joplin, Little Rock, Syracuse, St. Louis Cardinals, Philadelphia Nationals, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, New York Giants and Boston.

The American women's amateur golf championship is in danger of going abroad this year since Patty Berg, the defending champion, is unlikely to retain it. Another foremost American challenger, Mrs. Harry McNaughton, the former Marion Turpie, also is out of the running.

The invading threats are headed by England's champion, Pam Barton. Miss Barton, 22, won the American title in 1936 after having won the British crown the same year. Pam was the "kid wonder" of international golf a few years back just when Patty Berg was threatening to break into the golf picture as a national figure.

After losing the British title in 1937, Miss Barton was forced to retire from golf and it looked as though she was through for good. After a lapse of two years, she returned to action this season and she is better than ever. That means there are few, if any, who can match her game.

Fay Crocker, eight times champion of Uruguay and four times title holder of the Argentine, has made a favorable impression in practice sessions. This is Miss Crocker's first tournament outside South America and if her practice rounds at Wee Burn, where the championship test is being held, are a true yardstick of her real form, she is going to be a troublesome contender. She scored 74, 75 and 76 from the back tees of the men's par 72 golf course. She is unhurried, unruffled and has a graceful, slow swing which boasts tremendous power. It is doubtful if any of the other entrants can match her 275-yard drives. She plays No. 2 and 3 irons from 180 to 190 yards, and is deadly accurate in her approach and chip shots.

Sheila Stroyan, Britain's junior champion, may give our girls considerable competition. Only 19, Miss Stroyan has won the Women's Holland title three times. She had a handicap of three when only 15 years old. —Pap'

Grads to Defend

EDMONTON (CP)—Edmonton Grads will defend the Underwood International Women's Basketball Challenge Trophy against two United States teams this fall, Coach Percy Page announced.

The first of the best-of-five series will start Sept. 16 with Wichita as challengers and Rochester Filarets will open the second series Oct. 3.

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Choose 1939's Campus Winners

The importance of choosing the right campus clothes is very great. When you're shopping for college wardrobes it's helpful to depend upon shops that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor, for these are merchants of proven worth and with a reputation for expert selection. They have spent many hours looking at veritable carloads of clothes to choose the right ones for this year's campus scene.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Helen Wills Moody withdrew from United States tennis championships and refunded $1,309 expense money to U. S. L. T. A.

Three Years Ago

St. Louis Cardinals lost to Pittsburgh Pirates, 17-5, and dropped into tie for National League lead with New York Giants.

Five Years Ago

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn defeated Roderich Menzel and Vernon Kirby in four sets to enter final round of national doubles tennis championships.

Local Box Scores

Bees

Aug. 22

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
L Waner cf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
P Waner rf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Vaughan ss	5	1	1	1	2	6	1
Rizzo lf	5	2	2	3	1	0	0
Fletcher 1b	4	3	2	3	9	0	0
Brubaker 3b	5	1	2	5	2	3	0
Young 2b	4	0	1	3	7	8	0
Susce c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bowman p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Swift p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	8	14	19	27	18	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cooney cf	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Sisti 2b	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Garms rf	5	0	1	1	5	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	13	2	0
Cuccinello 2b	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Outlaw cf	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
West lf	3	0	0	2	3	0	0
Majeski 3b	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Warstler ss	4	1	1	1	1	4	0
Lopez c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Masi c	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Fette p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Errickson p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Simmons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Andrews	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	11	12	27	13	1

*Batted for Errickson in seventh. †Batted for Frankhouse in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Rizzo, Fletcher 3, Young 2, Brubaker 2, Masi, Simmons. Two-base hits, Fletcher, Rizzo, Masi. Home run, Brubaker. Hits, off Fette, 3 in 1-3 inning; off Errickson, 9 in 6⅔ innings; off Frankhouse, 2 in 2 innings; off Bowman, 8 in 6 innings (relieved in seventh with one run in, two on and none out); off Swift, 3 in 3 innings. Errors, Pittsburgh, Boston. Left on base, Pittsburgh 8, Boston 9. Sacrifice hits, L. Waner, Susce. Base on balls, by Bowman, by Errickson. Struck out, by Swift 2, by Frankhouse. Double plays, Vaughan, Young and Fletcher; Brubaker, Young and Fletcher 2; Hassett, Warstler and Hassett. Winning pitcher, Bowman. Losing pitcher, Fette. Time, 1h. 59m. Umpires, Ballafant, Dunn, Stark and Kem. Attendance 1,767.

Red Sox

Aug. 22

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	5	3	2	3	2	5	0
Cramer cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	3	2	5	11	1	0
Williams rf	3	3	3	8	0	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	1	1	1	2	1
Vosmik lf	5	0	1	1	4	0	0
Tabor 3b	5	0	1	1	2	3	0
Peacock c	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
Galehouse p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	39	10	13	22	27	10	1

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Berardino 2b	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Grace rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
McQuinn 1b	4	1	1	1	4	2	0
Solters lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Clift 3b	4	1	1	1	0	1	1
Laabs cf	3	1	2	3	6	0	0
Harshany c	4	0	1	1	4	2	0
Christman ss	3	0	0	0	3	3	1
†Gallagher	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Trotter p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	1	0	1	1	2	2	1
*Sullivan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoag p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	7	12	27	11	3

*Batted for Harris in eighth. †Batted for Christman in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	4	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	—10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Runs batted in, Foxx 2, Tabor, Williams 4, Vosmik, McQuinn, Harshany, Gallagher. Two-base hits, Doerr, Laabs, Gallagher. Three-base hit, Williams. Home runs, Foxx, Williams, McQuinn. Sacrifices, Cramer, Galehouse. Double play, Tabor, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Boston 8, St. Louis 6. Base on balls, by Galehouse 1, by Harris 4. Struck out, by Galehouse 2, by Harris. Hits, off Trotter, 4 in 1-3 inning; off Harris, 9 in 7 2-3 innings; off Hoag, 0 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Harris. Passed ball, Harshany. Losing pitcher, Trotter. Time, 2h. 2m. Umpires, Rue, Ormsby and Geisel. Official paid attendance, 997.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.369	Hassett	.320
Finney	.343	Garms	.317
Doerr	.331	Cuccinello	.316
Williams	.319	West	.292
Tabor	.301	Simmons	.278
Cramer	.301	Miller	.268
Carey	.299	Majeski	.268
Cronin	.290	Outlaw	.257
Nonnenkamp	.286	Masi	.250
Peacock	.286	Warstler	.246
Vosmik	.279	Andrews	.238
Berg	.240	Lopez	.237
Desautels	.234	Cooney	.236
Berger	.154	Sisti	.188

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	1	0	Pette	10	8
Grove	13	2	Posedel	12	9
Osternueller	9	2	Lanning	4	4
Dickman	7	2	Sullivan	4	4
Heving	10	3	Shoffner	4	6
Rich	4	3	MacFayden	7	13
Auker	7	6	Turner	4	7
Galehouse	7	7	Errickson	2	6
Wilson	8	9	Frankhouse	0	2
Wade	1	2			
Lefebvre	0	0			

John Bromwich Literally 'Babe Ruth' of Racket Game

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins has often been named the "Babe Ruth" of hockey. Bobby Jones has likewise been referred to as the "Babe Ruth" of golf. But, if tennis is ever to have a "Babe Ruth," it should be John Bromwich, the Australian 20-year-old, for his allegory runs literal in description.

You've undoubtedly seen him wind up with his two-fisted backhand and wham that tennis ball away with homeric propensity that only his peculiar two-handed style and his international success as a youngster would classify him in the lineage of Ruth. With future years of expected great tennis ahead of him, this youngster from kangaroo-land might jump into the top tennis position of all time so that this Ruthian power of his might also propel Ruthian success and achievement.

This baseball angle is not merely figurative, for Bromwich takes our national pastime seriously—at least while he is in this country. You would agree with the literal transcription had you been sitting alongside us yesterday at National League Park, watching the Pirates snare the Bees.

Knows Averages

He can tell you current averages of all the ball players, he watches those pitching performances, and he even knows the records of many of the minor league players.

It's not so easy as it sounds. Young Americans, at the same age, have followed the national pastime since they could read. Bromwich has been able to follow baseball but three summers, and is handicapped in this respect because of time. But he misses nothing after his arrival, and, if he knows you well enough, this modest young Australian will break out with a barrage of baseball language that will leave young American "know-it-alls" of a similar age amazed.

Likes All Sports

"Say, that Kirby Higbe of the Phillies is pitching a nice game against Cincinnati," he said once during the game. "He must be a good pitcher, beat the Giants twice last week."

How did he know Higbe was pitching?

"It's his turn to pitch," was Bromwich's reply, "it might not be him, but I rather think so." Of course, he was right. And he was right concerning a dozen or more other statements of this nature made during the nine-inning stretch.

Bromwich's interest in baseball is only natural for a young fellow who likes all sports. He plays a good game of golf, and was a member of the cricket team at school. Naturally the other racket sports draw his attention such as squash, badminton and table tennis.

Peculiar Player

"This two-handed, backhand, or whatever you would call it," Harry Hopman, team captain said yesterday, "was developed when Bromwich was small and not strong enough to hit off his backhand. Vivian McGrath was successful with it at the time, so 'Brom' tried it, and has kept it ever since."

"I really don't know how to describe 'Brom's' tennis peculiarities," Hopman said yesterday morning. "I've given that up a long time ago. He serves with his right hand, his forehand is supposedly his left hand, and he uses two hands hitting from his right side, which I guess you will have to call his backhand." It sounds like a cross-word puzzle.

This peculiar tennis technique of Bromwich's is not so puzzling to opponents, for they are familiar with what hand Bromwich uses on different shots; but they are puzzled with his angle shots which in true baseball fashion scream down the lines like a double just inside first or third base. His drop shots are characteristically perfect "bunts," even of the "drag" variety.

But that two-fisted drive—that's a home run in anybody's ball park. Watch this "Babe Ruth" of tennis break the home run records in the "International League" of the court game!

* * *

Although Sir Norman Brookes, president of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association and former Davis Cup player, has been at Longwood since the semifinals of the doubles, the press, en masse, finally cornered him yesterday for statements. The occasion was the draw for the Australian-Yugoslavia interzone final which opens Thursday with two singles matches.

* * *

Sir Norman explained how Adrian Quist was broken of the foot-fault habit that was so costly in last year's Davis Cup matches. "We took Quist down to my place in the country and made him build an entirely new serve," he said. "Harry (Hopman) was there, and Quist would serve to Harry for hours at a time, practicing throwing the ball a little in front of him, so that he would overcome his habit of jumping for the ball. Only long hours of practice would beat a fault such as that, and Quist did the practicing."

* * *

The Australian prexy believes that Quist and Bromwich are the greatest doubles team in the world, and that if his country wins the Davis Cup this year, it will be some time before they lose it again.

Ernie Doherty Ties Again For Caddie Golfing Crown

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Young Ernie Doherty of Woburn is going about winning the State caddie championship the hard way. Last year he wound up in a tie for first with Edward Stone of Charles River at the end of the regulation 36 holes at Wollaston, only to lose by one stroke to Edward Stone of Charles River in the play-off.

This year he finds himself again tied for the title. Posting scores of 76 and 73 at Commonwealth Country Club yesterday, Ernie finished early and saw his 149 total head the score board. Just one hour later, Bill Dolan of Worcester, with rounds of 74 and 75, put up an identical score.

Play-off Sunday

The two 17-year-old golfers, both of whom are having their last chance at the championship because of the 18-year age limit, will play off over 18 holes at Commonwealth next Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

Doherty and Dolan just managed to beat out the rest of the field. John Rafferty of Commonwealth and William Quinn of Oakley finished only one stroke behind at 150, while John Cain of Weston ended with 151. At lunch-time, at least one dozen boys had posted scores of 77 or better, any one of whom had a chance to step ahead to the title in the afternoon.

Each Had Chance

Both Dolherty and Dolan had chances to salt away the cup. Dolan, especially, who was two strokes up on the Woburn youngster at half time, continued that advantage to the 27-hole mark, but had trouble on the last nine. Each could have won with a regulation four on the last hole, but five's were the best they could get.

Doherty is the protege of Phil Friel, the young Woburn pro, who cured the caddie of a quick hook he developed on all wood shots. Just graduated from Woburn High this June, Ernie was captain of the school's undefeated 1939 golf team. Dolan, who was also graduated two months ago, was a member of this year's Worcester Commerce State championship golf team.

* * *

At the halfway mark, Nick Abramo of Waltham and the Minute Man Golf Club, led with a brilliant 72. He skied to an 80 on the second 18, however, to toss away his opportunity.

* * *

Doherty and Abramo, incidentally, played the second round together. When they teed off the latter had a four-stroke advantage. Doherty's par-equalling 35 took care of that.

* * *

Ernie has had better rounds than he scored yesterday. He got a 66 one day at Woburn, followed by a 64 at Albemarle. His lowest score for nine holes is 31, also at Woburn. Several times he has almost got a hole-in-one at his home club's short seventh. On two occasions his shots have stopped just one inch from the cup.

* * *

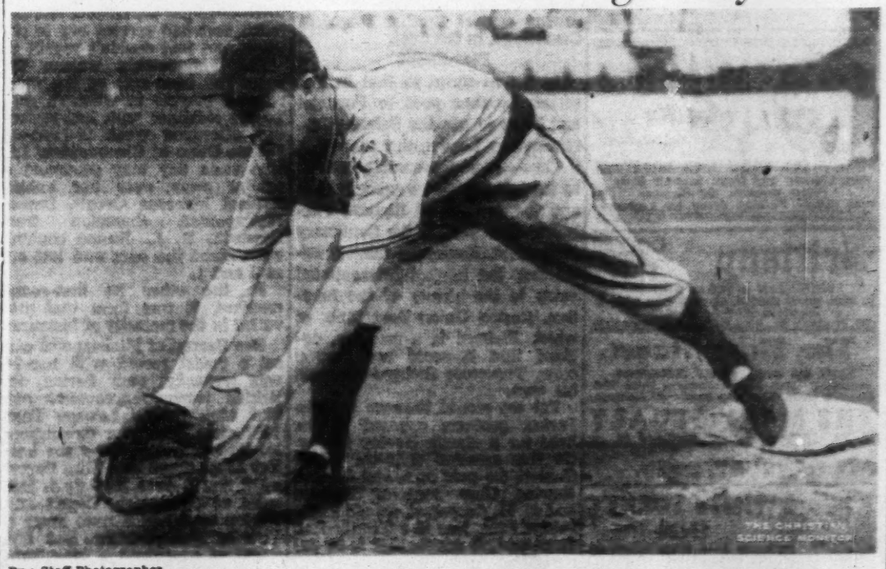
Nick Abramo, only 16 years old and about to enter Waltham High in the fall, will probably be the favorite for next year's tournament. Nick ended in a three-way tie for sixth place at 152 with James Harvey of Arlmont and Joseph Leary of Oakley.

Sport Briefs

George Cardwell's 425 yard hole-in-one exceeded the previous record ace made by Frank Mellus by 50 yards.

The six Tar Heel League clubs are Gastonia, Hickory, Lenoir, Newton-Conover, Shelby and Statesville.

Now Aboard the Pirate Brig 'Traynor'



By a Staff Photographer

Elbie Fletcher, former Bee first baseman from Milton, Mass., who was sold "up the river" to the Pittsburgh Pirates, seems to have taken a new lease of batting life from the manner in which his hitting helped subdue his ex-mates here yesterday 8 to 2.

Commerce and Finance

Rumor of Russia's Hesitancy to Sign Rallies British Market

Business and Industry

Expect U. S. Crops To Be Better Than Average This Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Uncle Sam, the world's greatest farmer, appeared certain of a better than average harvest from his 1939 operations.

Men who earn a living worrying about such things reported that "in the country as a whole, food for man and feed for livestock are promised in abundance."

Although production of wheat, cotton, corn and other major crops will fall below the bumper levels of 1937 and 1938, most of the agricultural experts here contend this is a good thing.

Cash Bounties

Uncle Sam has had to resort to cash bounties to promote the sale of some of these commodities in other parts of the world; and Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace argues that huge surpluses are as hard on the farmer and the country as drought and under-production.

From the consumer viewpoint, conditions appear favorable. Large supplies of wheat and other bread grains, fruits, meats and dairy products are on hand or in prospect, and prces are in some instances the lowest in five years.

From the farmer's standpoint, conditions also might cause thanksgiving when viewed along with world situations. Although prices are lower than farmers desire, it is estimated that cash farm income for the first half of 1939 amounted to $3,381,000,000, or about $50,000,000 more than for the same period in 1938. Increased Government benefit payments accounted chiefly for this rise.

Government economists say they expect some improvement in the demand for farm products this fall and winter along with a gradual business upturn. They hope this improvement will offset the price-depressing influence of heavy supplies of cotton, wheat, corn, hogs, and other farm products. General business improvement, they say, should bolster consumption and prices of these products and maintain agricultural income and buying power.

The chief worry of agricultural leaders concerns areas where drought returned this year to ruin crops and pastures. They include part of New England and the north Atlantic region, a number of Rocky Mountain and Great Plains districts, and other scattered sections.

Dairy and livestock producers in some of these areas face serious problems in maintaining and feeding their animals.

Season Difficult One

This season has been a difficult one for the crop estimaters. Several millions of acres were taken out of production of cotton, wheat, and corn under the Government's program. Crops got off to a poor start generally, about 15,000,000 seeded acres having to be abandoned.

But nature smiled on the farmer in May and June, and there was great improvement in the outlook. July, with hot dry weather in some sections, brought an about-face that caused a reduction of more than 100,000,000 bushels in the corn crop estimate.

Rains this month in many farm regions have given the outlook a more favorable tone again.

Administration farm leaders are happiest about the wheat situation. The crop is estimated at 731,000,000 bushels, about 200,000,000 bushels less than last year and slightly under the recent 10-year average.

Although prices are lower than last season they are relatively high compared with world prices. World wheat supplies are the largest in history and officials here contend that acreage control, Government loans, and the wheat subsidy program have avoided a price disaster for farmers who produce the chief bread-grain.

Crude Oil Demand Seen Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated the September daily average market demand for dometsic crude oil at 3,510,700 barrels.

This is 11,200 barrels less than the estimated August demand, but 3 per cent more than the actual September demand last year.

Total crude demand, the bureau said, will be 105,320,000 barrels for the month.

It setimated September domestic demand for motor fuel at 49,100,000 barrels, or about 7 per cent more than the actual demand in September, 1938.

Motor fuel exports, it said, likely will total 4,000,000 barrels, 200,000 barrels less than the August forecast. It estimated crude oil exports at 6,400,000 barrels, 600,000 less than for August.

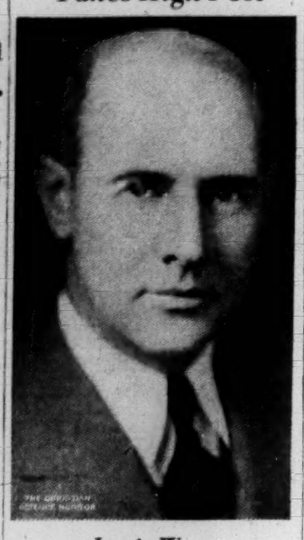
U. S.-Danish Pact Opens Up Textile Trade Again

NEW YORK (AP) — Conclusion of a semi-official trade agreement between Denmark and a representative of American manufacturers opened the way for the first imports of American textiles into Denmark in more than 12 years, Louis Bonnard, official of the Danish-American Export-Import office, said.

The agreement, approved by the Danish Government, will permit the import of American textiles and women's wear products to the equivalent in value of Danish goods sold in the United States during the period of the contract.

Recent foreign trade surveys in Denmark indicated a market of around $400,000 of this class of American products.

Takes High Post



Louis Ware

Elected President of International Agricultural Corp. He succeeds the late John J. Watson.

Rise in Canadian Home Building In 7 Months of 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The continued expansion of residential contracts has been the outstanding feature of building contracts awarded in Canada during the first seven months of 1939, according to MacLean Building Reports of Toronto.

Although other classes of new construction activity are slightly below last year's level for the seven-month period, the increase in residential work has resulted in a net increase in all contracts for this period of $3,762,200 to $105,575,600.

Residential contracts awarded in July totaled $7,692,500, a slight decrease below the record June awards of $7,907,400, and $1,896,600 ahead of the total of $5,795,900 for July, 1938.

The number of housing contracts in July was 2,531, as against 1,869 a year ago. Other contracts in July totaled $5,638,700. Housing awards for the first seven months of the year amounted to $41,110,700, an increase of 31 per cent or $9,532,600 over the corresponding period last year.

Market Veers Around on New European View

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—International markets this morning continued to vascillate and move entirely on the question, "will there be war?" Whereas yesterday the New York market was higher on the assumption that the Russo-German pact would intimidate the allies into another Munich appeasement, today's market seemed to have abandoned that view as a result of British action in calling Parliament together for the grant-of-war powers.

New York opened fractionally lower and prices continued to slide slowly. Volume, however, was very small, amounting to only 110,000 shares in the first hour against 370,000 in the first hour Tuesday. Meantime the London market closed fairly steady having hardened in the last hour on an entirely unconfirmed rumor that Moscow will not sign the pact until Hitler promises not to attack Poland or Rumania. The Paris market also turned firm in late trading. Foreign exchange is quiet.

As yet there has been no increase either in London or here in marine war risk insurance rates.

Commodity markets prices are quiet and without trend. Traders are watching with much interest to see whether the British Government embargoes future movement of Great Britain's rubber, copper and other commodities to Germany. In the last month the Germans have been picking up long term contracts on October futures in London and asking for delivery, an unprecedented move, to be made before Sept. 1. H. F.

Ontario July Gold Output Higher Than Like Month in 1938

TORONTO (CP) — Output of gold in Ontario in July was $8,910,502 against a total of $8,856,044 in June, and $8,894,877 in July last year, the Provincial Department of Mines reported.

The number of tons milled, 909,369, was the greatest in history and compared with 866,258 tons in June and 884,818 in March, 1939, the previous high month. In July, 1938, number tons milled was 811,179.

Average recovery last month was $9.79 a ton, compared with $10.22 in June and $10.96 in July last year.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Lumber—Exchange difficulties, coupled with curtailed demand of the Mexican Government and the absence of orders from the petroleum industry resulted in a sharp decrease in Mexico's lumber imports from the United States during 1938. Arrivals of lumber in Mexico from the United States in 1938 amounted to only $874,000, compared with $1,890,000 in 1937.

Mexican Movies—Lack of demand for its productions has brought about a crisis in Mexico's domestic-film-producing industry. Estimates place the number of locally made pictures which have not been exhibited at around 35. Very few companies which have been able to release all their productions have continued producing. Because of the acute situation a petition to the Government for assistance has been made on behalf of all the branches of the industry.

Mexican Sandals—Mexican-woven leather sandals are becoming increasingly popular in the United States. Exports of this type of footwear, known as "huaraches" from Guadelajara to the United States in the first five months of the current year totaled 141,256 pairs, valued at $110,876, compared with 76,085 pairs, valued at $56,000 in the like period of 1938.

Guatemalan Bananas — Guatemala's banana export trade is reaching record levels during the current year. Shipments during the first quarter totaled 2,425,220 stems, against 1,914,841 stems in the like period of 1938. With the exception of small shipments to Germany, all bananas exported have been destined to American ports.

Guatemalan Coffee—Aggregate exports of coffee from Guatemala during the year ended June 30, totaled 783,753 bags (132 pounds to a bag), compared with 744,177 bags in the 1937-38 fiscal year. Of the 1938-39 shipments, 29,363 bags represented coffee carried over from the preceding crop year. It is generally reported in Guatemala that stocks of coffee on hand at the present time are low, and it is believed that the carryover to the new fiscal year does not exceed 25,000 bags. The outlook for Guatemala's 1939-40 crop appears to be favorable.

Business in Panama—Business in Panama experienced its best activity during the first of this year. Retail sales estimates in practically all lines other than tourist goods, remained on the same level for the first five months of 1939 as in the like period of 1938. Business during May was the best experienced so far this year.

Cuban Sugar—Shipments of sugar from Cuba to the United States declined slightly in the first half of the current year, as compared with the like 1938 period. Total sugar exports from Cuba during the 1939 six-month period amounted to 1,339,287 Spanish long tons, against 1,370,953 tons in the first six months of 1938. Exports of molasses and syrups from Jan. 1 to June 15, 1939, totaled 130,655,199 gallons, against 112,147,813 gallons in the like 1938 period.

Cuban Coffee—Cuban coffee exports to the United States have decreased markedly during the current year, as compared with 1938. Shipments of Cuban coffee to the American market in the first five months of 1939 totaled only 11,864 bags, against 28,285 bags in the like period last year, a decrease of 58 per cent. During the January-May period of this year Cuban coffee exports to countries other than the United States amounted to 19,309 bags, a total three times greater than that of the like 1938 period.

Cuban Vegetables—The Cuban vegetable export season, recently closed, was one of the poorest in recent years. Decrease in shipments in the 1938-39 season amounted to about 16,298,000 pounds, or 20.8 per cent lower than the shipments of 1937-38. The export market for tomatoes, the most important single item exported by Cuba to the United States, was the hardest hit with shipments decreasing from 54,092,366 pounds a year ago to 44,336,741 pounds.

Cuban Tobacco—Cuba depends on the American market to absorb more than 60 per cent of its tobacco exports. During the first four months of this year Cuban tobacco shipments to the United States were valued at $2,796,841 for the like period of 1938. Outside of the United States, Cuba divides its tobacco trade among 32 countries, the most important being the United Kingdom, Spain, Germany, France and Argentina.

No New Deal Agency Irks Businessmen Like the NLRB

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Wall Street is watching prospects for revision of the National Labor Relations Act, because they affect business so seriously and Wall Street follows business. Last week's NLRB decision unseating Bethlehem's company union and Ford's defiance of an NLRB order muzzling the company, again called attention to the Wagner Act; the current rise of jurisdictional strikes is intimately involved with the history of the Board.

A five-man Congressional Committee is to investigate NLRB this fall. It has only $50,000 in contrast with $100,000 for the Dies Committee, $150,000 for the La Follette Committee which is going to investigate the California farmers, and $460,000 for the TNEC. But the Committee has a wealth of material from the hearings of the Senate Education and Labor Committee this spring, and only two of the five committee members are likely to favor such a whitewash as was given TVA. Probably no single New Deal agency has so angered business men as the NLRB and the story of its alleged "fixed bias and . . . fixed prejudice against employers in general" (as Bethlehem's Gene Grace put it last week) is as long as Scheherezade's story-telling exploit to King Shahryar. It goes on and on.

Status of "Fixed Bias"

What critics call the "fixed bias" or prejudice of the National Labor Relations Board arises logically enough out of the original premise on which the Act was written in 1935. As Ray Moley recites in the recent Satevepost, the President was not originally prepared to support this law, but John Lewis was behind it. The original premise of the Act is that there is an inherent bargaining inequality between employer and employee; in other words that the individual workman can never get a break in conflict with his boss because his boss is better heeled than he and can wait while the workman starves.

Critics can say little against this theory, for it really is nothing more than the old-fashioned Iron Law of Wages—that wages always tend to drop to a subsistence level at which labor will fight or starve, because of the inherent bargaining weakness of the workman.

But they offer a very interesting demurrer. They say that no such bargaining inequality exists between the individual employer and the nationally organized labor union—or even the locally organized union. They point out that most employers are little fellows employing a dozen or less men, and faced with the power of a national union they are helpless. Deponent further alleges that the NLRB universally favors national industry-wide unions, rather than individual workmen and that consequently, like many other items of modern legislation, the law aimed at protecting the weak actually protects the strong.

Conflict of Interests

A second fixed bias of the Board and probably of the writers of the law, is that there is a permanent and inevitable conflict of interest between all employers and all employees. This hackneyed piece of European folklore, which makes economics a football game in which all can take sides, seems to have begun with Marx's Communist Manifesto, an exceedingly interesting document full of predictions which have not worked out but highly illuminating in the present circumstances. "Society," says Marx, "as a whole is more and more splitting up into two great hostile camps, into two great classes directly facing each other; Bourgeoisie and Proletariat," and he did all he could to make the split worse.

Critics of the Board say the conflict of all workers with all bosses is no more important than the inevitable conflict of interest between all drivers and all pedestrians or between all north-and-south drivers and all those going east and west, or between all men and all women. It's just one of many kinds of conflict. Managements and help have many common interests, they say, and hence the fixed bias of the Board in not seeing these interests.

The law being set up on these assumptions, tries to right the unbalance of power between boss and worker. Multiple oddities result. For example, the union can lie about the employer but the employer can't even tell the facts about the union. The first is justified because the Board hasn't the time to consider evidence of slander by the union, and the second applies when facts might be used coercively by the employer. The Board has thrown out many union charges against employers for such coercively stated facts, but it has also upheld them in some extraordinary cases. Plant circulation of a Senator's anti-C. I. O. speech was found "unfair labor practice." In another case (National Motor Bearing) a foreman circulated a photostat proving Communist affiliation by an organizer, and the company ran afoul of the law. The latest chapter in the Ford Motor Company's Labor Board troubles is an order to desist from publishing Mr. Ford's anti-union opinions.

Oddities in the Law

Another oddity in the law is that employers can't lock their men out or ignore the unions unless they have actually engaged in collective bargaining, which certainly means ting down with them and the Board seems to think means signing an agreement. Unions however can strike before, during, or after negotiations.

Employers must come before the Board with clean hands but not employees or unions. The list of "unfair labor practices" in the law runs only against employers. Unions may break local laws, intimidate or coerce scabs, conduct sit-down strikes, use stranger-picketing, etc., and still have recourse to the Wagner Act machinery. Employers are supposed to get redress in the local courts but workers have redress not only there (if available) but also with the Board. The Board has gone so far as to require reinstatement of strikers who had sat down in the plant (Fansteel) or broken contracts (Columbian Case) or indulged in strikes and intimidation (Republic Steel).

The law recognizes strikes where the strikers are not employees. This has bedevilled a good many employers who, having satisfied their employees and indulged in no "unfair labor practices" nevertheless found their plants picketed, their work stopped, and they themselves forced to negotiate with outsiders.

The procedure of the law is such that the Board can make charges against a company, then withdraw them when the company appeals, then make new ones, and so keep the company in endless hearings before its examiners. This has happened to the Ford Motor Company, a company so big and powerful that its pocketbook has been able to stand the strain.

Discretion Up to Board

The law gives the Board discretion in applying the Act, in determining the appropriate bargaining unit, in holding or denying elections, timing elections, in applying rules of evidence, in granting or denying subpoenas, and in granting remedies.

This leeway, critics charge, has been abused. They say the Board favors national unions against local unions, and between national unions the C. I. O. over the A. F. of L. Discretion in determining the appropriate bargaining unit would make this possible; for if, for example, the C. I. O. had most of the plants, and the A. F. of L. the rest, then a decision for company-wide bargaining would favor one, and for plant-by-plant bargaining the other. Discretion in holding or denying elections and in timing them lets the Board favor a union whose popularity is growing as against one already entrenched, or vice versa. Discretion in applying the rules of evidence has led to grave charges of abuse. In the Bethlehem case, just appealed, for instance, the NLRB would unseat a 21-year-old company union. Since the Act was passed the Company has complied with the law by withdrawing all support from the union but it still thrives, and Company attorneys charge that the NLRB, deeming "once a company union always a company union" has used its discretion in applying rules of evidence to tack a threadbare case together.

It is charged that union leaders who play their cards right with the Board can capture any plant or company except the giants. The drama works this way.

The first scene is a peaceful plant, perhaps with a plant union, perhaps not, but with practically everybody satisfied.

Enter an outside organizer from a national union demanding recognition. No response. There follows stranger-picketing, and refusal of affiliated unions to handle company's product. Company cannot appeal to the Board and can get no local redress except against violence and sometimes not that. The "strike" goes on and on; the "strikers" can do what they want without jeopardizing their future case with the Board. The employer loses patience and opens his mouth in protest, and then is subpoenaed by the Board. The organizers ask and get an election. The real employees organize a union, and it wins. The Board throws it out as a company union. And so on, until the company or plant is in the bag. Critics say all these things happen and cite cases by the yard. The Board denies such bad faith.

Sears Shows 20 P. C. Increase in Sales

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company reported gross sales for the seventh period of its fiscal year, July 17 to August 13, totaled $39,894,986, an increase of $6,748,535, or 20.4 per cent, compared with sales of $33,146,451 in the like 1938 period.

The sales were the best seventh period sales in the history of the company.

For the first seven periods this year, January 30 to August 13, gross sales totaled $317,383,523, compared with $258,132,811 in the corresponding 1938 periods, an increase of $59,250,712, or 23 per cent.

Crude Rubber Consumed In U. S. Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of crude rubber in the United States during July was estimated by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association at 43,880 long tons, compared with 47,259 the month before and 34,219 in the same month last year.

The association placed domestic stocks of crude rubber on hand July 31 at 174,240 long tons, down from 181,794 at the end of June and 282,785 a year ago.

Final Arguments On Textile Wages Given to Andrews

WASHINGTON (AP)—Arguments for and against a universal 32½-cent an hour minimum wage for 650,000 textile workers have been submitted in final form to Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator.

Of the 650,000 workers in cotton, rayon and silk mills to whom the proposed wage order would apply, labor officials estimated 175,000 would receive pay boosts, including 120,000 cotton plant workers in the South.

Tyre Taylor, counsel for the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, a group of southern mills, contended in a brief the industry committee failed to investigate thoroughly enough:

Transportation costs, financial condition of marginal mills, living costs, effect of the recommendation on consumer purchasing power, effect of reciprocal trade agreements and the Government's programs of cotton export subsidies and cotton loans and taxation.

Mr. Taylor asserted the 32½-cent minimum would substantially curtail employment and that the committee had failed to give sufficient consideration to competitive and economic factors within the industry.

He remarked "furthermore the essential justice of the South's claims to treatment different from that proposed by the committee has recently been publicly recognized by the President of the United States."

Mr. Taylor referred to President Roosevelt's remark at a recent press conference that he favored slight differentials. The President said that a few hours after a delegation of southern members of Congress and mill representatives called at the White House protesting the proposed wage orders, which does not provide differentials of any kind.

On behalf of the mills with fewer than 25,000 spindles in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Oklahome, Tennessee and Virginia, W. Gordon McKelvey, Atlanta, Ga., counsel, declared:

"The wage order would have the effect of retarding and stifling the progress of the textile industry in the South."

He appealed to Mr. Andrews to "save the small cotton mill industry and the hundreds of communities and thousands of workers dependent upon it from economic annihilation.

"The record sounds a warning of the possibility of concentration of the textile industry in the hands of the larger units if rigidity in production costs occasioned by rigid labor and raw material costs reduces flexibility in control of costs to such an extent that small mills cannot survive the hazards of long-time readjustment," he said.

But northeastern mills solidly supported the proposed wage order, contending that if the basic minimum wage were made uniform, average hourly wages in the North still would be at least six cents higher than in the South.

Russell T. Fisher, President of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, representing northern cotton mills, said southern demands for changes in freight rate structures should not influence the minimum wage.

"An attempt, by establishing a minimum wage differential between North and South, to redress such minor inequalities as may exist in the rate structure," he said, "would be unsound. This course would create new inequalities, would be based upon factors which are admittedly unstable and would run counter to other considerations advanced by the majority of the textile committee."

He also contended that "much of the testimony by experts for southern mills proceeds upon the basis of rates which are either inaccurate or are not utilized to any extent."

FSCC Begins Subsidy Of Wheat Exports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation began on Aug. 21, the direct subsidizing of wheat exports, the Department of Agriculture announced.

The amount of wheat involved and the size of the subsidy were not disclosed.

Under the new program, announced Aug. 11 by Secretary Henry Wallace, the FSCC will make indemnity payments to firms exporting wheat. Under the old program suspended in July, the corporation bought wheat and resold it to exporters, at a price which would enable them to sell in world markets.

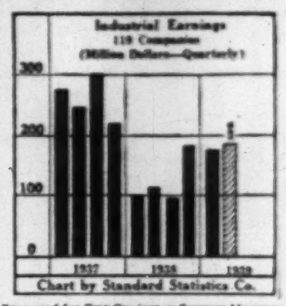
Rates of payment for individual exportations under the new program will be fixed by the Secretary, based on competitive offers from exporters.

The payments will be based on differentials between the price of wheat in domestic markets and the price in world markets, and the cost of transportation to world markets.

C. & O. Reports July Gain

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. reported net income of $2,929,221 for the month of July, compared with $1,833,857 for the like month last year. For the first seven months of 1939, the company reported net income of $8,328,631, compared with $7,357,426 for the corresponding period of 1938.

Industrial Earnings Show Gains Over '38



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Earnings of industrial corporations in the second quarter were a trifle higher than in the first quarter. As may be noted on the chart, comparisons with the preceding year were favorable in both the 1939 quarters.

Steel Operations Advance to 63 P. C.: Best Since 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Fears of what a war might do to the steel business and "distinct bright spots in the domestic picture" were described by Iron Age magazine.

"Steel production this week," said the publication, "has advanced another half point to 63 per cent of capacity on a mill schedule which, for the industry, as a whole is the strongest for any week since Oct. 12, 1937.

"How far the current advance in steel production will go is uncertain since the extent to which fears of a new world war will affect buying over the next few weeks cannot be measured in advance.

"Nevertheless, the steel industry finds distinct bright spots in the domestic picture. Miscellaneous steel buying continues to improve, consumers' stocks are low, and in most districts production is not running ahead of shipments.

"Perhaps the most important development continues to be growing price firmness.

"The current operating rate is being supported by demand from a wide range of consumers such as stove and washing machine manufacturers and barrel makers. Heavier automobile releases are expected to sustain August steel bookings in comparison with July and producers in many districts look for a distinct improvement in shipments to Detroit after Labor Day.

"Although supplies of scrap are tight in most markets, sales have been at recently published prices and the Iron Age scrap composite remains unchanged at $15.46 a ton. July scrap consumption is estimated at 6 8per cent above the like month of 1938."

Celanese Sues Chatillon

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Suit was filed Tuesday in United States Court for the District of Delaware by Celanese Corporation of America against Tubize Chatillon Corporation, charging violation of patent in the manufacture of a braided yarn.

U. S. to Negotiate Trade Agreement With Argentina

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced its intention of negotiating a trade agreement with Argentina.

Overcoming difficulties which have hindered Argentine-United States commerce in recent years, the two Governments have agreed to undertake formulation of the first comprehensive commercial arrangement between them since the present treaty of commerce was reached in 1835.

Argentine meat, around which much controversy has raged since they were excluded on sanitary grounds from this country, is not among the products to be embraced in the trade agreement.

Argentina was this country's most important foreign market in the Western Hemisphere in 1938, with the exception of Canada. Exports from the United States to Argentina totaled $86,479,000.

In the 15-year period from 1924 to 1938 United States exports to Argentina exceeded imports from that country by $436,900,000.

The State Department explained that Argentina is, moreover, "a market of great potentialities, in view of the country's practically unlimited capacity for economic development."

The trade agreement is designed to place American trade with Argentina on "a footing of full equality with that of our European competitors."

Acting Secretary of State Welles said that "our trade with Argentina has suffered in recent years for lack of a trade agreement," and "the trade of certain European counutries with Argentina has been developing at our expense under the influence of their commercial agreements with Argentina."

The State Department fixed public hearings for October 16, and made the closing date for submission of briefs and for applications to be heard at the public hearings, October 4.

Commercial Loans Decline Slightly

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks for the country as a whole declined slightly last week.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported their business loans totaled $3,912,000,000 on August 16 which was $5,000,000 less than a week ago. Business loans increased $7,000,000 in New York City, but declined $7,000,000 in the St. Louis district and in smaller amounts elsewhere.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day's sales 861,640
1939 volume to date 138,884,772
1938 volume to date 149,985,291

Market Slumps Fractions to As Much as 4 Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Traders sized up today's events in Europe as potentially dangerous and stock market prices slumped by fractions to as much as 4 points at the worst.

Proceedings were quiet most of the session but picked up in the last hour as commitments were cast aside and losses increased. A few leaders recouped slightly just before the close. Transactions approximated 650,000 shares.

Reports from well-informed sources in Berlin that Reichsführer Hitler had notified Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain he wanted not only Danzig but a protectorate over Poland brought a shift in the more favorable sentiment that sent the market higher yesterday.

Profit taking was also an element in the decline, brokers said.

Stocks off most of the time were Youngstown, General Motors, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, American Smelting, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Philip Morris, Santa Fe, Great Northern, and International Harvester.

Lower by wide fractions were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, New York Central and American Water Works.

Omnibus Corp and New York Omnibus Corp., showed neat gains after announcement of extra dividend declarations. Some of the oils improved.

Down in the curb were Thew Shovel, Standard Steel Spring and Aluminum, Ltd.

Foreign and United States Government bonds mostly continued to decline today as the market uneasily waited for solution of the European crisis.

In the foreign division, losses of 1 to more than 4 points were recorded in Warsaw City 4½s, Norway 6s, Italy 7s, Milan 6½s, Austria 7s, and Brisbane 5s.

The declines in the foreign list were attributable more to lack of demand than heavy offerings for dealings generally were light.

Moderate losses ruled in the treasury section. Selling there was attributed by dealers to the fall of gilt-edged issues in London and uncertainty over the terms of the U. S. Government's mid-September financing.

Off fractions to a point or so among corporate issues were Armour of Delaware 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Studebaker 6s. Santa Fe general 4s and Consolidated Edison 3½s were among the scattered gainers.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos.	¾	¾	1
Prime 4-6 mos.	¾	¾	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	37⅛c	36⅛c	43¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	¾@1	1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾

London Market

Short bills	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
3 mos. bills	¾	¾	¾
Bar gold	148s 6½d	148s 6½d	142s 6d
Bar silver	18¼d	18¼d	19¼d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	4½
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Sofia	4
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Brussels	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 23

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68¼	$4.8397
Cables	4.68¾	4.68¾	4.8397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1695	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2258¾	.2258	4
Italy—lira	.05261¼	.05261¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.4009	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5368	.5358	1
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2413	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
Spain—peseta	.1125x	.1125x	.3267
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.2329	.2330	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.3675	.3675	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3500	.3500	.6180
Java—florin	.5373	.5310	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2850	.2850	*
Shanghai—dol	.0687½	.0687½	*
Straits Settmts—dol	.5498	.5497	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	.9998	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1700x	.1700x	†

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 8.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate. x Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 21 compared with Aug. 20, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $13,419,-698.41 ($7,864,896.17); expenditures, $30,-497,318.94 ($18,400,558.26); net balance, $2,304,603,221.35 ($2,260,344,248.18); working balance included $1,674,163,192.04 ($1,664,-749,493.98); customs receipts for month, $18,174,539.84 ($19,384,004.04); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $633,782,711.96 ($721,-900,423.59); expenditures, $1,462,703,041.54 ($1,242,217,390.22); excess of expenditures, $827,920,329.58 ($520,317,166.63); gross debt, $46,864,668,304.23 ($37,457,486,909.11); increase over previous day, $2,046,606.27; gold assets, $16,422,634,703.50 ($13,094,-178,630.34).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	35	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ¾
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	33	33	33	— ¼
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	15	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
25	19½	Adam-Mill (¾g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	A'g 21
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	8	51⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅞
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun (.65g)	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	
1¼	⅝	Allegheny Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 19
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 15
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	9	9	9	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	16	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	—1
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 18
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	162½	161½	161½	— ½
13¼	10	Allied Kid (1⅝)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills (¾g)	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	24	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	71	70½	70½	— ½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	13	31¾	30½	31	—1¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	A'g 21
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	58½	58½	58½	—1½
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	17	17	17	A'g 22
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	5	29½	28¾	28¾	—1¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	2	4¼	4	4	—¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	1	40½	38¾	38¾	—2
103¼	63¼	Am Can (4)	5	95	94	94	—1½
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	174	174	A'g 18
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	31	19¼	17¼	17¼	—1¾
55	30¼	Am Car pf	2	31½	31½	31½	— ½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	5	15½	14⅞	15	— ½
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104	104	104	—1
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	A'g 14
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	5½	5½	5½	
11⅜	5¾	Am Com Alco	4	6¼	6	6¼	A'g 22
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2½	Am Encaus Til	13	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 16
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	11	17¾	17¼	17¼	—1¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅝
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 21
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	—2
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	8	51½	49¼	49¼	—1⅞
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	5	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	13⅜	Am Locomotive	18	14½	13⅜	13⅜	—1
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	2	43½	43½	43½	A'g 22
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	11¾	11½	11½	
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	1	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 21
40⅛	26	Am Metal (½g)	5	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	38	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
50⅛	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	18	43½	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
45	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	6	37½	35¼	35½	—2¼
18⅜	9¾	Am Rad & St S	52	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅝
223¼	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	20	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅜
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—3⅜
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13	13	13	
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	16	42¼	40	40½	—2½
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	A'g 22
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65	65	65	—1
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	14	22	21	21	—1¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	5	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ¾
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	14	13½	13½	
22½	15¾	Am Sug Ref	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	78⅞	78	78	A'g 21
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16¼	16	16	—1½
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	16	162½	160	160	—2½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	79	79	79	— ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	18	81	79½	79½	—1½
153½	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152	152	152	A'g 18
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	14	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	52	10⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅞
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	A'g 21
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	7	4	4	4	— ⅜
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	30½	30½	30½	
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	65	24	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅛
54⅜	35	Anaconda W&C	1	36½	36½	36½	+1½
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	16	24½	22½	22½	—1⅞
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 10
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	27	27	27	A'g 19
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	— ¼
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	3	36	35¼	35¼	A'g 16
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	12	40¼	39¼	39¼	—1
13	9	Arnold C (½g)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅝
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ¾
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	7	6½	6½	— ⅜
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	—2½
90	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	— ¼
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	40	24	23	23⅛	—1¼
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	2	53	51½	51½	—2
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	7	17	15⅜	15⅝	—1⅛
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	3	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	—1
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	8	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	A'g 16
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	17	8⅜	8½	8½	
4⅜	4⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47	47	47	— ½
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1.20)	1	50	50	50	—1
6½	4⅛	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 18
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 21
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	A'g 22
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	22	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	29	10½	9⅜	9¾	— ⅝
8¾	4	Balt & Ohio	8	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	9	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22½	22½	22½	A'g 19
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	9	11⅜	11	11	— ½
13	6	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
19½	11½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
25⅛	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	15	22¼	21	21	—1¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23½	23½	23½	
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	A'g 21
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 22
73⅝	70	BelNkpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	+ ¼
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	34	22⅜	21	21⅛	—1½
21⅞	17¾	Ben Ind L (.90g)	4	20¼	20	20	— ½
55⅝	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	A'g 21
57½	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¼
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	98	55⅞	53⅜	53½	—2⅛
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	17⅜	17½	17½	
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	112½	112½	112½	+ ¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21	21	21	A'g 22
22⅛	14	Black & Deck (1)	1	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	—1½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	8	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅜
34¾	17¼	Boeing Airplane	17	18⅛	17⅛	17¼	—1⅛
28⅛	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	1	19	18¼	18¼	— ½
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	8	20	19½	20	A'g 22
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	6	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	17	22½	20⅝	21⅛	—1
23¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 15
29⅛	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	27	27	27	— ¼
7⅜	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	3	6½	6½	6½	
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	2	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	28	19⅛	18¼	18¾	— ½
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	36⅛	36½	36½	— ½
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	50	49¼	49¼	A'g 21
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 22
13⅝	5¼	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	—1
11⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	31	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—1¼
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	9	42	40¼	40¼	—2
30⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	15	24½	22¾	22¾	—2⅝
36	31¼	Brown Sh (1⅛g)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 10
19½	9¾	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
13⅞	7	Bucyrus-Erie	15	7⅞	7½	7¾	
8	4	Budd Mfg	14	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
		Budd Wheel	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	1	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ¾
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	26⅛	25	25	—1½
19¾	11½	Burlng Mills (1)	21	16	15½	15½	— ½
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	15	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 22
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	2	6¼	6	6	— ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅜
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	11	9¾	9⅛	9¼	— ⅝
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12	12	12	
C							
20⅜	13¼	Calif Packing	4	16	15¾	15¾	—1
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1	1	1	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	7	17¼	16	16	—1
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	21	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¾
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	A'g 21
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
94½	66	Case(JI)Co (5e)	12	66½	64¼	64¼	—1¾
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	99	40½	39½	39¾	— ½
107⅛	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	28	23¼	20¼	21	—2⅝
19⅛	9½	Celotex Corp	28	9⅛	8⅞	9	—1
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	17	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 16
14⅛	7⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 19
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	5	34⅛	33	33	—1½
13	5¾	Cert-teed Prod	18	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 16
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	17	33⅜	31	31	—2¾
93½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	A'g 17
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	21	21	21	A'g 18
3⅜	1¾	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 16
1	⅜	Chi & N West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 18
⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 21
3⅞	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 21
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 15
½	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 15
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11½	11	11	— ⅝
38⅞	32	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 26
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 17
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	½	½	½	A'g 16
1⅛	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 10
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 22
13⅛	5⅜	Childs Co	4	6½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
85½	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (4g)	*131	77	73½	73⅝	—3¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	2	12	11½	12	A'g 22
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 22
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	20½	20	20	
30⅞	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	4	37	36½	36¾	— ¼
35⅛	21¼	CluettPeab(½g)	21	30¾	29⅛	29⅛	—1⅜
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	122¼	122¼	122¼	— ¾
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	A'g 16
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	19	14¾	14	14	—1¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	A'g 22
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	6	27½	26¼	26¼	—1¾
23¾	11⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	6	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¾
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	9	22	21⅝	22	— ¼
24⅞	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	112	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	2	86⅜	86½	86½	A'g 21
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	8	7¾	7	7⅛	— ⅞
30½	22	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	90	88½	88½	A'g 22
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	11	44	43	43	—1⅜
109⅜	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	109½	109½	109½	A'g 22
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	23	49	46½	46½	—3½
110⅛	106	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	— ½
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	48	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
21⅜	11⅜	Com'th & South	188	11⅞	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	67⅜	65½	65½	—2
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	37	29¼	28½	28¾	— ⅜
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¾
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Hog Surplus Seen Approaching To Harass Farmers

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—The sixth anniversary of the Government's pig slaughter program finds the nation's hog farmers headed for the same kind of trouble that brought on the 1933 curtailment of production.

Stimulated by abundant corn and other feed supplies, hog production has been stepped up sharply to levels nearing those that preceded the Government program and the great droughts of 1934 and 1936. Prices, as a result, are the lowest in five years.

At $5.56 a hundredweight, the average hog price in the Chicago wholesale market yesterday was more than $2 below the average a year ago and nearly $7 below the August, 1937, average, when hogs reached an 11-year peak of $13.75. The price, however, was 61 cents higher than the $4.95 average set last week after six consecutive weeks of sliding prices. Hog top here yesterday was $6.60.

The decline in the hog market during the past two years has been the sharpest since the collapse of prices in 1920-22.

However, at current prices hogs still bring about $2 more than on the day the first of the 6,000,000 small pigs and 200,000 bred sows sold to the Government were killed in an effort to better the swine raisers' economic status.

Hog prices began a steady advance in 1934 and a year later, following the drought, had nearly doubled their value because of extreme shortage.

The nation's hog population was estimated at 39,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1935, compared with 49,011,000 at the start of 1939. The Department of Agriculture has predicted the 1939 pig crop may exceed 80,000,000 or about equal the 1929-33 average.

Plan Is Submitted For Reorganizing The Erie Railway

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner submitted a proposed reorganization plan for the Erie Railroad, drastically reducing the company's present capitalization and debt of $508,533,630.

These would be lowered to $251,358,602, but an additional 2,554,736 shares of no par value common stock would be issued.

Holders of $214,868,100 of existing preferred and common stock would receive 429,736 shares of the new no par stock while 2,000,000 shares would be issued to holders of outstanding securities. The remaining 125,000 shares would be allocated for unsecured claims and lease liabilities.

In addition, security holders would receive an additional $88,425,147 worth of preferred stock.

The plan, proposed by Examiner Milo H. Brinkley, also would provide for obtaining $18,000,000 in new money either from the RFC or private channels.

ICC officials said the plan, oral arguments on which will be heard November 15, would reduce the Erie's annual fixed charges from approximately $14,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Business Personals

Plans for the formation of a new Stock Exchange firm in New York, to be known as Hartley Rogers, Torrey & Cohú, have been announced. Partners of the new firm will be Hartley Rogers, formerly of Hartley Rogers, Lyon & Co.; Clare M. Torrey, Henry Wallace Cohú, Wm. V. Couchman, Charles E. Warner and A. T. Burchard, all formerly with Cohú Brothers & Georgeson; and Alexander J. M. Tuck and John Grimm, Jr. The firms of Hartley Rogers, Lyon & Company and Cohú Brothers & Georgeson will be dissolved.

Albert A. Clark has been elected assistant vice president of the Ohio Finance Company, with whom he has been associated five years.

Gilbert Colgate has been elected a director of Aeronautical Securities, Inc., an investment company specializing in aviation securities. He is chairman of the board of Air Associates, Inc., a distributor of aviation accessories and equipment.

Albert M. Greenfield of Philadelphia, a real estate operator, has been elected chairman of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of S. Davis—Wilson, former Mayor of the city. Mr. Greenfield has directed the financial reorganization of the company, ordered five years ago by Federal court.

Anthracite Prices Raised

NEW YORK (AP)—Some of the leading anthracite dealers here have raised the price of egg, pea and stove coal 15 cents a ton, it was learned. A spokesman for the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. said the advance was in line with the usual seasonal practice and further small increases might be expected as the heavy consuming season approaches.

Pan American Petroleum

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the second quarter of the year of 1749,992, equal after charges to 16 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $760,282, also 16 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and net loss of $529,840 in the June quarter last year. Company is controlled by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
Sept.	4.08	4.21	4.08	4.17	4.04
Dec.	4.18	4.44	4.18	4.40	4.17

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
Sept.	9.07	9.14	9.07	9.07	9.07
Dec.	9.15	9.19	9.14	9.18	9.17

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s 43-41 Mch	105.1	105.1	105.1
101	3¼s 47-43	109.30	109.27	109.27
2	3¼s 45-43	109.18	109.18	109.18
1	3¼s 45-43-reg	109.16	109.16	109.16
151	3¼s 46-44	110	109.28	109.28
3	4s 54-44	114.24	114.24	114.24
75	2¾s 47-45	108.16	108.15	108.15
1	2¾s 47-45 reg	108.14	108.14	108.14
1	3s248-46	110.3	110.3	110.3
2	3¼s 49-46	110.25	110.15	110.25
6	4¼s 52-47	120.9	120.9	120.9
4	2½s 52-50	105.18	105.18	105.18
1	2¾s 54-51	107.16	107.16	107.16
1	3s 55-51	111	111	111
3	2¾s 60-55	108.3	108.3	108.3
3	2¾s 59-56	106.23	106.23	106.23
34	2¾s 65-60	108.15	106.12	106.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

38	3s 47-42	108.16	105.16	105.16
7	3¼s 64-44	108.29	108.29	108.29
81	3s 49-44	108.6	108.6	108.6

Home Owners Loan

5	1¼s 47-45	101.10	101.10	101.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Al6 & Sus 3½s 48	82	82	82
2	Alb P Wrap 6s 48	42½	42½	42½
2	Alb P W 6s 48 ww	41¼	40	41¼
19	Alleghany cv 5s 44	72	72	72
19	Alleghany cv 5s 49	61½	61½	61½
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅝	108½	108½
3	Am & For P5s 2030	47⅜	47½	47½
3	AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
1	Am Int 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
10	Am TT5½s 43 110 7-32	110 7-32	110 7-32	110 7-32
1	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	108	108
3	Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
8	Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99	99
7	AT&SF 4s '95	109	109	109
1	AT&SG 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
10	A C Line cl 4s '52	63	63	63
3	A C Line cl 4½s '52	76½	76½	76½
3	All & Dan 2d 4s '48	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
6	All Gu & WI 5s '59	62	62	62
10	All Refin 3s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	110⅛	101¾	101¾
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	B&O rfg 6½ '95 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
12	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	60	60	60
4	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
3	B&O 5s '96 F ct	19	19	19
1	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	19	19	19
2	B&O cv 4½ '60	11	11	11
2	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
21	B&O 1st 4s '48	60	59½	59½
5	B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	52	51¼	51¼
5	B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct	52	52	52
1	B&O T C 4s '59	45	45	45
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	86	86	86
4	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	106	106	106
5	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¼	106¼	106⅞
7	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105	104⅞	104⅞
18	Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99¾	99¾
2	Boston&Me 5s '55	29⅜	29	29
1	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76	76	76
1	Bkly UEl 1st 5s '50	83	83	83
3	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
10	Bkly U Gas 5 '45	113¾	113½	113½
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97	97	97
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Cal Ore Pwr 5s '65	102	101⅞	102
2	Can Nat 3s '69 Jly	115	115	115
1	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	117¼	117¼	117¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115	115	115
7	Can Pac 5s '44	114	113½	113½
2	Can Pac 5s '54	90	90	90
7	Can Pac 4s perp	68	68	68
2	Caro C&O 6s '52	107	107	107
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5	5	5
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	47	46¾	46¾
8	Cen RR 1st 5s '87	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	115¼	115¼	115¼
5	C&O 4½s'92	122¾	122½	122¾
10	C&O 3¼s96D	99½	99½	99½
3	C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99½	99½	99½
9	Chi&Alton 3s '49	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	91¼	91¼	91¼
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	84½	84½	84½
2	CB&Q gen 4s58	96½	96½	96½
3	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	101	101	101
5	CB&Q 1st 5s '71 49	99	99	99
7	Chic Gt West 4s59	18¼	18¼	18¼
13	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¼	6	6
11	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
8	Chi&NW gn 5s '87	11¼	11¼	11¼
21	Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	2¾	2¾	2¾
7	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	6½	6½	6½
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Chi & N W 4½ '87 st	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¾	2¾	2¾
6	CRI&P 4s '88	10⅝	10¼	10¼
3	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	106½	106½	106½
2	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92¼	92¼	92¼
7	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90	89½	89½
2	Childs Co 5s '43	67	67	67
5	CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	61½	61½	61½
4	Cley Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107½	107½	107½
1	Clev Un Terms 5½s '72	88	88	88
1	Clev Un Term 5s '73	79½	79½	79½
7	Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	73¾	72	72
1	Col F & I 5s '43	103	103	103
10	Col & So 4½s '80	29	29	29
1	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103	103	103
9	Columbia Gs 5s '52May	103½	103¼	103⅜
5	Columbia Gs 3s 1961	103¼	103⅜	103⅜
18	Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	116	115¾	115⅞
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¼s'61	108	108	108
8	Con Edis 2¼s'46	106	105¾	105¾
9	Con Edis 3½s'48	106¾	106½	106¾
2	Con Edis 3½s'58	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Son Edis 3½s'56	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	102¼	102½	102½
3	Consum Pow 3½s'67	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Container 5s '43	100	100	100
2	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	103⅝	103¼	103⅜
5	Crane Co 3½s'51	104	104	104
20	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	101¾	101½	101½
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	26½	26½	26½
2	Cuba RR 7½s '46	38	38	38
4	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	34¼	34	34
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54	53¼	53¼
9	D & R G 4s '36	8½	8¼	8¼
2	D & R G West 5s '55	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Dl Missabe&I 3½s'62	107	107	107
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109½	109½	109½
10	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
10	Erie rfg 5s '67	9	9	9
9	Erie rfg 5s '75	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	16¾	16¾	16¾
3	Erie & Jer 6s '55	40	40	40
15	FirestoneT&R3½s'48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
20	Gla EE Cst 5s '74	7¼	7	7
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Gen Cable 5½s'47	98	98	98
59	Gen Stl Cas 5½s'49	59	58	59
15	Goodrich 24½s'58	105	104⅞	104⅞
2	Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	80	80	80
6	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	80	80	80
4	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85½	85½	85½
4	Gt Nor 3s '67 T	73	72¾	72¾
5	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70	70	70
10	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	31¾	31½	31½
7	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	45½	45½	45½
9	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¾	13¾	13¾
4	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51¾	51¾	51¾
8	Ill Cen 4½s '66	44	43½	43½
4	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	48¾	48¾	48¾
2	Ill Steel 4½s '40	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Indus Rayon 4½s'58	96	96	96
6	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	58	57½	58
10	Int Gt Nor s¼s '52	1¾	1¾	1¾
21	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13	12½	13
11	Int Gt Nor 3s '56 B	11	10	11
5	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	80¾	80¼	80¼
10	Int Paper 6s '55	88¾	88¾	88¾
4	Int Paper 5s '47	98⅝	98½	98⅝
6	Int T&T 4½s'52	56½	56	56
28	Int T&T 5s '55	59½	58¾	59
15	KCF&S & Mem 4s '36	25½	25½	25½
3	K O South 5s '52	65¾	65¾	65¾
17	Kans G&E 4½s'80	104	103½	104
1	Kings Co Elev 4s'49	80½	80⅛	80½
1	Lac Gas 5½s'53	52	52	52
2	Leh Val TTerm 5s'54	45½	45½	45½
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	15½	15½	15½
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
3	Leh Val 4s 2003	14	14	14
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
5	Loews 3½s'46	102⅞	102½	102⅞
9	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	83	82¾	83
9	Louis & N un 4s'40	100 5-32	100⅛	100 5-32
2	MaineCen 4s '60	45½	45½	45½
3	Manati Sug 4s '57	27½	27	27
27	Manhat Ry 4s '90	57½	57¼	57½
2	Mar Rd 4½s'53 ct	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6½	6½	6½
2	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16	16	16
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13¼	13¼	13¼
2	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	13¼	13¼	13¼
2	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3½	3½
6	Mob & Oh 5s '38	25	24¾	24¾
2	MonW PaPubSv6s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
8	Mont Pow 3½s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Mor&Essex3½s2000	108	108	108
4	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	105½	105½	105½
4	Nt Distill 3½s'49	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Natl Steel 3s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	105	105	105
3	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	105¼	105	105¼
1	N Orl Term 4s '53	81	81	81
2	NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¾	51	51
15	NYC 4½s 2013 A	45	44¾	45
5	NYC cn 4s '98	52¾	52½	52¾
1	NYC 3¾s'46	70¾	70¾	70¾
1	NYC cv 3½s '52	54	54	54
2	NYC cv 4s '47	81	81	81
1	NY Ca 5½s '62	69½	69½	69½
5	NYC M Ct Cn 3½s '98	58¾	58¾	58¾
10	NY Ch&StL 5½s '74A	57⅝	57½	57½
1	NY Ch2 & StL 4½s'78	48½	48	48
1	NY Edis 3½s '66	109	109	109
1	NY G El H&P 3s '48	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
1	NY Lack&W 4s'73A	34	34	34
	NYNH&H cv 6s48	12½	12½	12½
	NYNH&H cv 3½s56	12	12	12
1	NY O&W rfg 4s'92	5¾	5½	5½
3	NY Steam 2½s63	104¾	104¾	104¾
100	NY Tel 2¾s'67	109 22-32	109	23-32
	Niagara Sh cv 5½s50	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Nor Am W 4s'66	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
10	Nor Am Co 3½s'49	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047	68½	68½	68½
23	Nor Pac 4s'97	68¼	68	68
3	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43	43
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	118	118	118
1	Or-WashR&N 4s'61	105¼	105¼	105¼
9	Otis Steel 4½s'42A	74¾	74¾	74¾
4	Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	108¼	108	108
11	Pac G&E 3½s'61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112	112	112
2	Para Pict cv 3½s'47	90¼	90¼	90¼
9	Pen Co 4s '63	104	103¾	103¾
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	99¾	99½	99¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	118½	118½	118½
21	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	106⅝	106¼	106⅛
11	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1	Pen RR 4s '48	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
4	Pen RR 3½s '52	85	85	85
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	116¾	116¾	116¾
21	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107¾	107½	107¾
7	Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	111	110¾	110¾
7	Phila Co 5 '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Phil Elec 3¼s'67	110	110	110
1	PCC & SL 5 '75 B	107	107	107
2	PCC & St L 4½s'77	97¾	97¼	97¼
19	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	78¼	77¼	77½
3	Porto Ri A-Tob 6s'42	25½	25¼	25¼
14	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	12¼	12	12
2	PubSvc E&G 3¼s'68	111¾	111½	111¾
9	PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	107¾	107½	107¾
2	Purity Bak 5s'48	103	102½	103
3	Radio Keith 6s'41	67	67	67
1	Readg 4½s'97 A	70½	70½	70½
9	Rem Rand 4¼s'56 xw	101½	101½	101½
12	Rem Rand 4¼s'56	103¼	103	103
11	Republic Steel 4½s'61	90¾	90½	90½
1	Republic Steel 4½s'56	92½	92½	92½
3	Rio Or June 5s'39	107	107	107
12	St L & F 4½s '78	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
21	St L & F 4s '50 A	8	7¾	7¾
10	St L & F 4s '50A ct	7½	7½	7½
2	SA&A Pass 4s '43	52½	52½	52½
1	San Ant PubSvc 4s '63	106½	106½	106½
1	Sea AL rfg 4s '59ct	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
4	Silesian-Am 7s '41	63	62	62
14	Simmons cv 4s '52	99½	99½	99½
4	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107½	107½	107½
1	Sou Pac 4½s '68	42¼	42¼	42¼
8	Sou Pac 4½s '81	41¼	41	41
14	So Pac 4½s '69	41⅞	40¾	41
10	So Pac rfg 4s '55	60	60	60
2	So Pac cit 4s '49	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
2	So Pac 4 Ore Ore '77	45¼	45¼	45¼
6	South Ry cn 5s '94	85	84½	85
22	South Ry gen 4s '56	51½	51	51¼
4	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	109	109	109
4	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107⅜	107¼	107¼
4	S W Gas & El 4s '60	105¼	105	105
1	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Studebaker cv 6s '45	87	85½	85½
10	Swift & Co 2¾s '50	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	T RR A St L 4s 53	107½	107½	107½
17	Tex Corp 3½s 51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Tex Corp 3s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
13	Third Ave 5s 37	98½	98½	98½
42	Third Ave adj 5s 60	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5	Third Ave 4s 60	45⅝	45	45
10	TideWatAssoO3½s 52	105½	105⅜	105⅜
5	Tol & Oh Cen 3½s 60	85¼	85¼	85¼
3	Un El Mo 3¾s 62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10	Norway 4½s'56	101	101	101
2	Norway 4½s'65	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Ueru 1st 6s'60	7⅞	7¼	7⅜
2	Pirelli 7s'52	99	98½	99
1	Poland 8s'50	41½	41½	41½
7	Poland 5½s'53 asd	34½	34½	34½
2	Queensld 7s'41	102¾	102½	102½
8	Rio de Jan 6½s'53	7⅝	7	7
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
6	Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
1	Roumania Inst 7s'59	18	18	18
11	Sao Paulo St 7s'40	17½	17	17
13	Serbs Cts Sl 8s'62	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝
5	Tokyo City 5s 52	35	35	35
2	Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	49¾	49¾	49¾
2	Uruguay 4s'46 ext	42	41½	42
2	Uruguay 3½s 64	35	35	35
1	WarsawCity4½s58asd	20	20	20
2	Westph UnElP 6s 53	21½	21½	21½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, Aug. 23, 2,568,000. Previous day 4,930,150. Week ago 3,667,100. Year ago 6,485,450. Two years ago 5,803,500. Jan. 1 to date 1,035,389,600. Year ago 1,142,181,780. Two years ago 1,985,238,775.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Holdrs of Record
Cent & So W Util $7 pr pr	$1.75	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
Do $6 pr pr	$1.50	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
MacKinnon Stl Cp 1st 7% conv pf	$1.75	Sep. 15	Sep. 1

Extra

846 So Bway Co (Los Angeles, Calif.)	25c	Aug. 31	Aug. 16
Int Celucotton Pr 37½c	Oct.	2	Sep. 15
Keaney (James R) Corp	12½c	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Sunset-McKee Salesbk B	50c	Aug. 21	Aug. 11

Irregular

Humble Oil & R	62½c	Oct. 2	Sep. 2
Noblitt-Sparks Ind	70c	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Sontag Chain Stores Co, Ltd.	15c	Sep. 1	Aug. 19

Resumed

Apponaug Co.	15c	Aug. 15	July 31

Stock

*Noblitt-Sparks Ind	Sep. 30	Sep. 15	

Interim

Du Pont de Nemours pf	$1.25	Sep. 14	Aug. 28
Master T&R Cp 1st pf $2	S Aug. 31		Aug. 25

Regular

Am Gen Ins Co (Houston, Texas)	25c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co 7% pf	$1.75	Nov. 1	.....
All Gas Light 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Belmont Rad Cp	15c	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Canadian West Nat Gas Lt, Heat & Pow Co. Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Chartered Tr&Executor (Toronto,Ont.)	$1	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Christiana Sec	$23.50	Sep. 15	Aug. 28
Do pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Credit Accept Cp com	35c	Q Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Du Pont de Nemours pf	$1.12½	Q Oct. 25	Oct. 10
Do deb	$1.50	Q Oct. 25	Oct. 10
846 S. Bdway Co. (Los Angeles, Calif)	50c	Q Aug. 31	Aug. 16
Girdler Corp	25c	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 9
Hollingers Cons G M Ltd	5c	Sep. 10	Aug. 26
Indus Credit Corp of Lynn	25c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 17
Do 7% pf	$7½c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 17
Intl Cellucotton Prod Co	37½c	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Lansing Co	25c	Aug. 21	
Marsh (M) & Sons, Inc	40c	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Mesta Machine	25c	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
Newmt Tr Co (R I)	$4	S Sep. 1	Aug. 18
Northern N Y Trust Co (Watertown, N Y)	50c	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Onomea Sugar Co	10c	Aug. 31	Aug. 19
Roeser & Pendleton Inc	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Sheller Mfg Corp 7½c		Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Simon (Wm.) B'wry 2c	Q Aug. 31		Aug. 18
Sontag Chain Stores Co, Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Sunset-McKee Salesbk Co., A	87½c	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 4
Do B	25c	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 5
South Calif. Edison orig. pt. pf	37½c	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Do 5½% pf C	39⅜c	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Washington Water Pow pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Youngstown Sheet & Door	25c	Sep. 15	Sep. 1

*One share for each four shares held.

Ala. Great Southern R. R.

NEW YORK (AP)—Alabama Great Southern Railroad reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $767,287 or $3.42 per share on the combined 6 per cent preferred and ordinary stocks compared with $458,743 or $2.04 on the combined shares for the comparable 1938 period.

Optimistic

© Harris & Ewing

Bernard E. Smith

'Sell'em Ben' Smith Does Not Change His Opinion, Says No War

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Bernard E. Smith—known gloomily around brokers' boardrooms as "Sell 'Em Ben" in the 1929-32 bear market years — cheered Wall Street today with a cable from Paris.

It said:

"I haven't changed my opinion —no war."

Mr. Smith, a partner in the stock exchange firm of Thomson & Mc

Hitler Staking Political Future; People Doubt Aid for Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

mined to honor its bond to Poland if attacked is not reproduced in the press here today.

On the contrary everything is done to give the impression that it is only a matter of "adjustment" and the Germans can do with Poland what they will.

Foreign correspondents here have on many occasions during the past few months emphasized that Germany does not believe that Britain and France will fight for Poland and this concept on the part of the Reich needs to be repeated today because of the importance which it may play in the great decisions of the next few days.

German Opinion Divided

On the other hand there are thousands of Germans who feel that if Britain does not honor its word at the present time then all is up with the democracies.

There is good reason for the statement that some of Herr Hitler's closest advisers on foreign politics at this moment are telling the Führer that the democracies "do not mean it" and that, moreover, American neutrality is assured whatever happens.

Other Germans in high places have other views, but unfortunately these play no part in the decisions which are made. These same people will hold differing opinions on the negotiations which Herr von Ribbentrop will now conclude in Moscow, since they realize quite clearly that the term "nonaggression" is capable of many interpretations, and that if Soviet Russia's main concern is to keep peace in East Europe then an agreement may well be drafted in terms which will bar German action against Poland.

There is also fear here in these same quarters that the Russo-German negotiations may drag on for some time, just as they have with the British and French military mission on Moscow. Such an indefinite state of things would hardly be to the liking of the Third Reich which wants a speedy settlement of the Polish issue on "dynamic" lines.

Few Pacts Are Permanent

On the other hand it may be added that opinion in generally well-informed circles is that if Soviet-German relations are established on a "permanent basis" the political face of Eastern and Central Europe will be unrecognizable in a few months.

But it must be added at once that in this part of the world the phrase "permanent" means that a treaty continues only until its particular task is concluded. Permanancy bears little relation to the duration laid down in the text of agreements.

This raproachment between Communist Russia and National Socialist Germany, whatever its outcome in written form, has made it clear even to the simplest German that one of the fundamental bases of National Socialist propaganda has been cut away in a night. It has been done obviously without any consideration for the other allies of Germany and leaves them in a peculiar situation.

Japan certainly must be wondering where it stands today and also Hungary, which only a few months ago, joined the anti-Comintern pact. In fact the world now sees clearly that the pact was primarily intended as an alliance against the democracies, and that once it served its purpose it would be thrown overboard for something absolutely different.

That matters little since what the Reich calls "higher state interests" demanded such a change.

Italy's Position Uncertain

Despite all the talk of complete unanimity between Berlin and Rome there is much skepticism in informed circles as to whether Italy would or could be anything but neutral should war break out, and it is recognized that the country certainly has no desire to fight for Danzig. Italy is exhausted after Abyssinia and Spain and Germany knows it.

The German press has made such an about-face in its attitude toward Soviet Russia that it is almost unbelievable even to the people themselves. The press here today asserts that the nonaggression pact is not a tactical maneuver as the democracies assert, but a "restoration of the state of things which, except for a short termination in the lives of nations, has always existed between Germany and Russia. The naturalness of such relations has been proved throughout the centuries and the surprise of many of the western democracies shows how much they have become prisoners of their own prejudices."

Despite the fact that the press tells its readers that "their happy satisfaction expresses itself in the countenances of the people of all sections" the conversation of the general public is otherwise, particularly that of war veterans who, whatever one may think of their views, were honest in their vigorous attitude against Communism and could see it only as their greatest enemy.

People Trained in Obedience

But whatever people may feel now they long ago handed over their faith to their "leader." They swore an oath to leadership, the fundamental of which implies implicit obedience to the motto so often quoted in parade meetings: "Führer, lead where thou wilt, we follow."

Three important planks in the National Socialist Weltanschauung, or philosophy, now have been removed. The first is self-determination as shown in the case of Czechoslovakia. The second is the theory of blood and soil as shown in the case of South Tirol. The third is anti-Communism.

It is clear that the present development marks a return to the balance of power and to the so-called imperialistic policy, and the self-appointed world missions of Communism and National Socialism have received a severe check, if they have not ended.

The change has also come a little too soon for some of the book trade, with the result that the same post which brings reports of the new founded friendship with Communist Russia also brings book announcements such as "Moscow Revolution," and "Settling Accounts with Moscow." The change also must lead to a cessation of anti-Comintern publications and must rather embarrass those White Russian circles here which were looking for a solution of their Slav ambitions.

Britain Stands by Poland; Anti-Red Front Wrecked

(Continued from Page 1)

guarded the U. S. S. R. against any attack by Germany, but has no intention of going back on Joseph Stalin's declaration of March 10 that "we stand for the support of nations which are the victims of aggression and are fighting for the independence of their countries."

How far this is correct can only be certainly known when the terms of the new nonaggression treaty are avilable. Meanwhile it can be recorded in support of this interpretation that the Russian papers are still writing in the strain that "war against the Fascist monsters would be the justest war in history."

It can also be stated that authoritative Russian circles categorically deny a report emanating from Berlin that the two countries have agreed on another partition of Poland. The same circles also declare the London definition of aggression drafted by Russia and the border states in 1933 during the World Economic Conference still holds good, so that unless the new pact contains a clause to the contrary, the U. S. S. R. would be bound to treat a German invasion of Poland on the basis of the London definition and oppose it.

Polish Partition Barred

Inquiries in other East European Capitals disclose unanimous feeling that a German-Russian agreement to partition Poland is out of the question. The utmost the new arrangement can do, it is held, is to secure Soviet neutrality in the first stages of the war. This is what Poland has always expected would be the Soviet position and so did a good many highly placed observers in France and England.

The British Government certainly counted on no more when it gave its guarantee to Poland, so from this viewpoint it can be maintained that the peace front is merely back where it was in April.

Changes Still Uncertain

From one viewpoint, however—and this brings us back to the second concrete fact mentioned in the opening paragraph—the situation is felt to have undergone a change for the better. The anti-Comintern front has been broken, to the evident consternation of Japan. The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires called at the Foreign Office yesterday and stayed 1½ hours.

The full implications, both of the visit and of the new situation, however, are still uncertain. Observers ask, will Japan try to follow the German example and make its peace with the U. S. S. R.? Could it do so if it tried?

If these two vital questions are answered affirmatively Britain would still be up against possible German-Italian-Japanese co-operation. But if negatively then it is felt that Britain's difficulties in the Mediterranean will have been made much lighter.

Another aspect of the anti-Comintern breach is the effect in Spain and other predominantly Roman Catholic countries. Here again informed circles are not ready to commit themselves. But no doubts whatever are felt that Spanish traditionalists will be strengthened in opposing commitments to the Axis now that Fascism has shaken hands with Communism.

It is felt there may also be repercussions in Yugoslavia, not only because the Croats are ardent Roman Catholics, but also because of the Yugoslav dynasty's ties of kinship with the old Tsarist family which are still remembered with sufficient vigor to prevent Belgrade's recognizing the Bolshevik regime.

Yugoslav dislike of the Axis, already strong, is therefore expected to increase now that the Axis has thrown off its mask and shown that the ideological basis on which it was founded to have been nothing more than a cloak to hide plans for world dominion.

Advertise and Learn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All consumers who respond to advertising are not necessarily "Dumb Doras"; they realize that advertising, by opening large-scale markets, brings down prices, Willard Chevalier, publisher of Business Week, declared here in a University of Chicago Round Table discussion over NBC. Mr. Chevalier made his defense of advertising in response to a statement by Louis Wirth, sociology professor, who said he did not wish to pay "for having emotional appeals tried out on me."

Oslo

(Continued from Page 1)

being involved in the conflict. On the other hand, there could be danger of a march through Belgium and The Netherlands in an effort to gain strategic advantage. And there is probably even the greater problem of air armadas crossing these two countries, which represent the shortest route from Germany to Paris and London.

Belgium Prepared

Despite or perhaps because of its participation in the World War, Belgium is wholeheartedly in favor of staying out of the next one if it is possible. Its means of staying out are very similar to that classical neutral country—Switzerland. It took advantage of the collapse of the Locarno Pact to withdraw from its former obligations of support of France and Britain should they be objects of aggression. France and Britain, however, have assumed one-sided obligations to assist Belgium in the event of German attack. Again, like Switzerland, Belgium relies on its military preparedness to make invasion too slow and costly to be worthwhile. The country now has about 100,000 men under arms, and bridges across the Meuse are carefully guarded. The Netherlands has also reacted to the present crisis by stopping leaves in its frontier forces.

Switzerland Stays Out

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23 (AP)—Diplomats of several major powers including an attaché of the United States Embassy called at the Foreign Ministry yesterday to obtain information on the conference of the Oslo group.

Seated clockwise round the table from Belgian Premier and Foreign Minister Hubert Pierlot were Foreign Ministers Richard J. Sandler of Sweden, Eelco N. Vankleffens of The Netherlands, Halvdan Koht of Norway, Josef Bech of Luxembourg, Elias Erkko of Finland, and Peter Munch of Denmark.

Switzerland's decision to decline an invitation to participate in the conference was announced last night by the Foreign Ministry.

It was believed Switzerland's decision resulted from the different nature of its neutrality problem from that of the "little seven."

College Expands Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPEARFISH, S. D.—An eight-year fight to bring the benefits of a four-year non-technical college training within the reach of the young people of western South Dakota will bear fruit in September when the Western State Teachers' College here opens its doors to juniors and seniors for the first time since 1931.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space two lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100% 14 Others. Bonuses; Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest folds, parchments. 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-66 Mass.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00 Amazing bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 So. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

SELL PERSONAL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—21 for $1. Earn extra money easily with this fast seller. Novel Folders with Gold, Silver effect INITIAL Seals. Latest fad! 100% profit. 50 NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, $1. Many other assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 839 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

250 EAST 21ST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—FACING CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, between Church Ave. and Albemarle Rd., on exclusive residential block, in distinctive two-family dwelling. TWO DUPLEX APTS., each 8 choice rooms; double garage. Immediate Possession. LEASE SEPARATELY. LOW RENTAL. WILL SELL. INSPECTION INVITED. TANKOOS, SMITH & CO. WISCONSIN 7-2900, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES AUTUMN ON CAPE COD
Open the year round for Study, Rest, Recreation
Faith Bickford, Box 7, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Investigate Our Properly Management Plan
List Your Property with Bonded Agent
Well-cared-for homes, rent or sell.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Cal. YO. 5151

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

NEW Territorial Applications now being accepted from both men and women wanting to present excellent value and quality made to measure NEWLY designed Sportswear. Perm. Refs. req.; excellent comm. Write Bailey, Dunlap Square, Marinette, Wisc.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 14 outstanding boxes. Beautiful personal line. Good profits. Samples on approval. KATHRYN FIELDING CO., 37 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—two-family, first floor; 6 rooms; attractive yard. ASP. 0588.

MODERN APARTMENTS BACK BAY and BROOKLINE
from one room, recep. hall, kit. and bath to eight rooms, recep. hall and three baths. Rents $25 to $150 month.
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF 7040

Facing Cambridge Common
CONCORD HALL—LEXINGTON HALL
MATHER COURT—WHITEFIELD HALL
1 to 8 Rooms 1-2-3 Baths
Furnished or Unfurnished
Reasonable rents—Excellent Service
Restaurant, garage facilities, maids, etc.
Office: 19 Garden St. TRO 2263
One Block From Church

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, 3523 Newkirk Ave.—6 rooms, remodeled; modern upper two family; electric refrigerator; garden; convenient I. R. T.

COOLIDGE COR., BROOKLINE, MASS., 27 Stetson St.—A pleasant home on a quiet street; 7 rooms, tile bath, shower, extra lav., flush; refrigerator; oil, with hot water; refinished; piazza; awnings; parking; upper 2 apt.; $75. COBB, Com. 0476.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

SUBLET attractively furnished, large, one-room apt., all conveniences. 12 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Seen Thursday or write appointment. MRS. E. B. ABBOTT, Ridgefield, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN wishes to share two-room apt.; facing Fenway; would need to furnish own room; Christian Scientist preferred; short walk The Mother Church. Box J-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured, owner-driver, best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 681.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

MAN, requiring slight care, wishes board on small private farm for Oct. ITZLA, 33 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DANCING

THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th Street, N. Y. City
CORRECT POSTURE
BALL ROOM DANCING
Modern Creative Dancing for Children
Tap and Ballet

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place NA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

SCHOOL girl can have room and board for assisting in diningroom mornings and evenings. Box K-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing. Ladies' Cloth Coats. Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED, photographer, good all-around man, printer, engraver, retoucher. Write M-13 Fairview Terrace, West New York, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TWO young ladies, employed during the day, desire woman to care for the home and a child of 5; Christian Scientist preferred. Address MRS. NELLIE FIELD, R. F. D. 1, Fitchburg, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 8029.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In small, quiet home, a large, pleasant room with board; near Coolidge Corner; piazza; reasonable. Beacon 5728.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum; diamonds $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE E. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

Movers—Packers Responsible service, local, interstate. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0210—0211.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN Bantam Lake Lakeside, Conn.
Delightful country vacation place with city conveniences, recreation or relaxation. Folder. Rates $22.50 up. Mr. and Mrs. ENGLE, Mgrs.

INTERVALE, N. H., Sunnyacre, Eastern Slope Region, on Route 16—Large, modernized farmhouse, also guest house cabin adjoining; accommodating 4 to 6; secluded surroundings; exclusive clientele; meals optional. For rates apply to hostess, MRS. JANE OLIVER.

IN THE LITCHFIELD HILLS—Beautiful Manleiawn, modern home for rest, recreation, week end or longer; excellent food and service. Tel. Washington 139-12. F. H. SMITH, New Preston, Conn. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves; lovely Autumn foliage; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; fall rates $15 and $16; booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SINGLE woman or elderly couple may find a comfortable permanent home with loving wholesome surroundings; rates moderate. MRS. H. J. SEE, 6 Maple Street, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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PROPOSALS

INVITATION FOR BIDS FOR DEMOLITION CONTRACT USHA-Aided Housing Project, Mass. 2-2. The Boston Housing Authority will receive sealed bids for demolition of buildings and structures for USHA-Aided Housing Project Mass. 2-2 (South Boston), until three o'clock p.m., Daylight Saving Time, Monday, August 28, 1939, at the office of the Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts, at which time and place all bids will be publicly opened and read aloud. Each bid must be in a sealed envelope, endorsed with the name of the bidder, the word "Demolition" and the Project number. Each bid must be accompanied by the bid security set forth in the contract documents. Contract documents, including plans and specifications, are on file and may be obtained at the office of the Authority, provided that a deposit of $5.00 is paid to the Authority for each set thereof. The amount so deposited will be refunded upon return of such set in good condition before the opening of bids. Attention is called to the fact that a schedule of minimum wage rates, as set forth in the contract documents, must be paid on these Projects. Attention is also called to the requirements relating to Workmen's Compensation and to the conditions of employment. Each successful bidder will be required to furnish a satisfactory performance bond as set forth in the contract documents. No bid shall be withdrawn for a period of sixty days subsequent to the opening of bids without the consent of the Authority. The right is reserved by the Authority to reject any or all bids and to waive any informalities in bidding. BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY By: John A. Breen, Chairman. August 18, 1939.

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OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absorbed (91:16)—It is an *s*, not a *z*.

Alienate (303:32), **alienated** (Eph. 4:18) — *Ale'-yen-ate; ale'-yen-ate-ed* (secondary stress on third syllable).

This word, derived from Latin *alius*, "another," denotes not only a turning away from one thing, but a turning to *another*.

Aver (359:11)—*A-vur'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *u* as in *urn*).

The Latin roots *ad*, "to," and *verus*, "truth," remind us that when we aver something, we do more than say it or tell it; we declare it in a positive manner—confident of asserting the truth.

Beneficent (394:31) — *Be-neff'-ih-sent.*

The Latin roots *bene*, "well," and *facere*, "to do," suggest "well-doing" as the literal meaning of our word; and, truly, that which produces good—that which is characterized by generosity and kindness—is beneficent.

Cognizance (258:21), **cognize** (359:17) — *Kog'-nih-zanse; kog'-nize.*

The Latin *cognoscere*, "to know," lies back of these words, the first of which suggests "perception of facts, or conscious recognition," and the second, "to perceive understandingly."

Creator (Isa. 43:15)—When the reference is to Deity, and especially in the measured tempo of platform reading, the word is to be pronounced *kre-ay'-tor* (*e* as in debate, *a* long, *o* as in orb).

Disciples, apostles (Luke 6:13)—*Dih-si'-plz; a-poss'-lz* (*a* as in *sofa*).

In a broad sense, a disciple (Latin *discipulus*, "student, learner," from *discere*, "to learn") is one who receives instruction from another; but the word also suggests that he has learned to believe in the truth of, and to practice, the doctrines of his teacher.

"Apostle," from the Greek *apostolos*, is literally "one sent forth." One must be a disciple before being sent forth as an apostle.

Ephesians (Bible book)—*E-*, not *Eh-*.

Evangelist (Eph. 4:11)—*E* (not *eh*)*-van'-jeh-list.*

Generic (516:29; 475:15) — *Je-ner'-ik* (first *e* as in create, second short, *i* short).

In zoology we note that the animal family is first classified according to genus (Latin *genus* "race"), and then divided into species. For example, the zebra is a species of the Genus Equus of the animal family. Incidentally, "man" is a generic (adjective based on "genus") term comprising all men.

Ignorance (Eph. 4:18)—*Ig'-no-ranse.*

The word here renders Greek *agnoia*, which is properly translated "ignorance"; but it is significant that this term is an extension of *agnoeo*, "not to know"—by implication, "to ignore (through disinclination)."

Incontrovertible (200:17) — *In-kon-tro-vur'-tih-bl* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin roots *in*, "not," *contra*, "against," and *vertere*, "to turn," suggest that that which is incontrovertible is so well established that it is not to be turned against, not to be despised.

Man (subject, etc.)—Not *mahn*; just plain *man*, with *a* short as in *mat*.

Mirage (300:5) — *Mih-rahzh'* (*i* short, *a* as in *arm*).

A mirage (Latin *mirare*, "to wonder") is a visual illusion produced by certain atmospheric conditions, by which the phantom of a distant object is seen. The genuine object may not be in sight, and the illusory reflection is frequently seen as though inverted. In simple terms, then, a mirage is an inverted illusion of the real thing.

New (Eph. 4:24)—*Nu*, not *noo*.

Palpable (359:15) — *Pal'-pa-bl* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

The Latin *palpare* means "to feel or touch"; but our word has expanded from a specialization into a generalization, for we now understand "palpable" to include that which is evident to any of the senses. It must be easily detectable; but it may be visible, audible, or intelligible, as well as tangible.

To be characterized as palpable, a truth or idea must be clear to the understanding and satisfactory to the judgment.

Paradox (216:25)—*Par'-a-doks.*

A paradox (Greek *paradoxos*, "contrary to opinion") is something which is contrary to received opinion; it is seemingly contradictory to established experience, but it may be true.

Reflex (259:16)—*Re'-fleks.*

Saith (Isa. 43:1)—*Seth.*

Sidon (Luke 6:17)—*Si'-don* (*i* long, *o* clipped-short).

Tyre (Luke 6:17)—*Tire* (long *i*).

Peace Reigns in Britain

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

A secluded spot in Cumberland. Friar's Crag is in the background

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

ELEPHANT

The elephant is the largest walking animal of our time. It sleeps standing up, climbs mountains like a goat, and can swim under water like a submarine. It will chase a lion, but will stand in awe of a mouse. An age of 200 years is not uncommon.

In Lighter Vein

All Quiet on the Radio Front

This morning a little girl tried to get the early morning services over the radio. She dialed for about 10 minutes without success and finally exclaimed: "Mother, all I can get is the Silent Prayer."

Scotch Story

The pride of the Scot may be illustrated by the remark of one who said that the quickest way to an interview with the manager of any great business house in London was to enter its doors, and just ask: "Is Mac in?"—Tit-Bits.

Had Some Pride

Pat turned up in the office one morning with a large tear in the sleeve of his coat.

"Look here, Pat," said his boss, "why don't you get that hole mended?"

"Faith!" replied Pat, "not Oi. A hole may be the result iv an accident, but, sure a patch is a sartin sign of poverty."—Pasadena Post.

Well Worn

Customer: "How much is that secondhand suit in the window?"

Shopkeeper: "What do you mean? That's a new suit."

Customer: "Well, that fellow in the window has worn it for the last three months."—Dundee People's Journal.

Daily Anecdote

All Languages

When Joseph Haydn — genial "Papa Haydn"—made ready to depart to England, his illustrious pupil, Mozart, entreated him not to attempt the journey.

"You will not fare well, Papa Haydn," the younger man explained, "because you do not know many foreign languages."

"Do not let that trouble you," replied Haydn, "for while I know little of other tongues, my art speaks all languages."

And so it proved.

A Verse for Today . . .

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the pathway thereof there is no death.

—PROV. 12:28

Brevities

Golden Glow Dairy Messenger: When we're "up against it" let's remember that it's the rubbing that brings out the shine.

Brubaker in New Yorker: The President's lot is not a happy one these days. He has lost control of Congress, of the foreign policy, and possibly of Jim Farley.

St. Louis Star-Times: Postal from vacationland to friends, "Am supposed to be having wonderful time. Wish I could make myself believe it."

Did You Ever Wonder

How Separate Pictures on a Movie Film Seem One Moving Picture on the Screen?

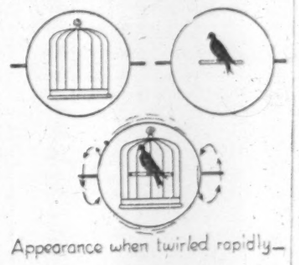
Motion pictures do not really move. Instead, we are shown a series of brief glimpses of still pictures and their apparent motion is merely a matter of illusion.

The camera with which motion picture film is exposed takes a consecutive series of pictures at the rate of 16 a second for silent pictures and 24 a second for sound pictures. (To do this, the camera shutter opens and shuts 24 times a second.)

The pictures on the film are 1 inch by ¾ inch, except where the sound is photographed onto the film, in which case the size of the picture is reduced to make room for the sound track. By means of a motion picture projector, the pictures are flashed onto the screen at the same speed they were photographed.

After each picture has been flashed momentarily on the screen, the light from the projector is cut off by means of a revolving shutter just long enough for the next picture to move into place. The next picture on the film is then flashed briefly onto the screen and the cycle is repeated until the end of the film.

Why then, it may be asked, do we not see a succession of pictures and blank screens? The answer lies in the phenomenon known as "persistence of vision." Persistence of vision is the optical fact that when the eye sees an object, the image of that object is retained for about 1-16 of a second, even though the image may have been seen for as little as a tenth of that time. Consequently, in the short time that the shutter cuts off the light (about 1-60 to 1-80 of a second) the eye retains the impression of one picture until the next one is flashed on the screen. The eye, being more susceptible to light than to darkness, recalls only the bright pictures and not the intervals during which the screen is darkened.



An early experiment illustrating the persistence of vision consisted in a circular bit of cardboard, on one side of which was a picture of a cage and on the reverse, a bird. When the card was twirled rapidly, the bird seemed inside the cage, as indicated in the accompanying sketch.—W. P. Keasbey.

The Little Ones

And he who gives a child a treat
Makes joy-bells ring in Heaven's street,
And he who gives a child a home
Builds palaces in Kingdom come.
—Masefield

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Two Americans

Kobe, Japan

Two Americans left Kobe on a 10 o'clock train one night. As they were late in getting to the station, they had barely time to get eight pieces of baggage which had been checked.

One of the travelers gave the attendant one yen, but did not wait for his 20 sen change. The next morning about four o'clock, as they were passing through the wicket, the keeper stopped one and asked, "Did you come from Kobe?"

"Yes."

"Did you check eight pieces of baggage?"

"Yes."

"Well, here is your change." And he gave him 20 sen (about U. S. $0.60).

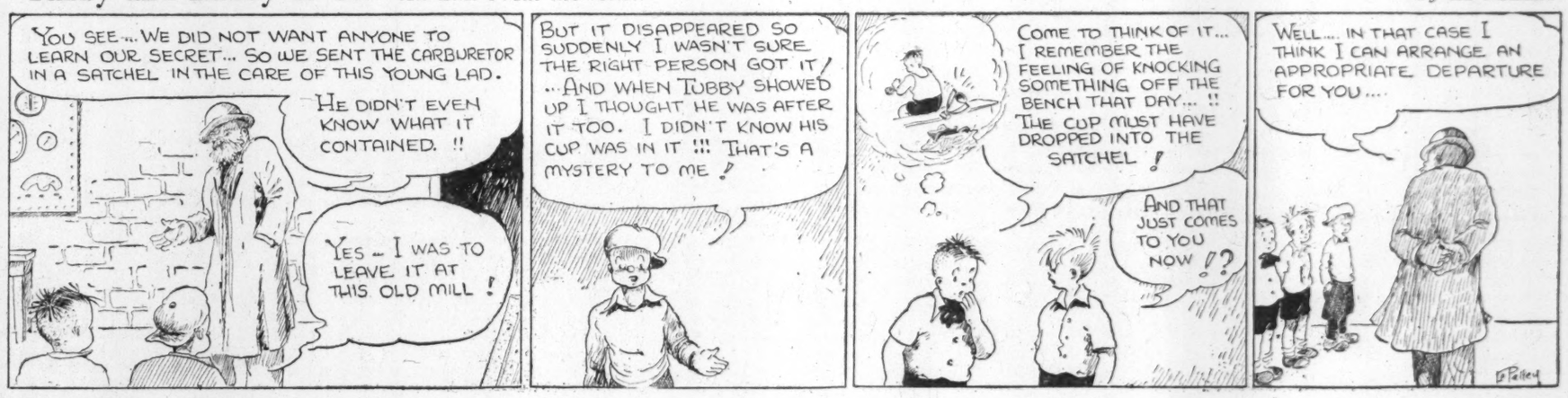
Daily Quotation

IT IS always the adventurers who accomplish great things.

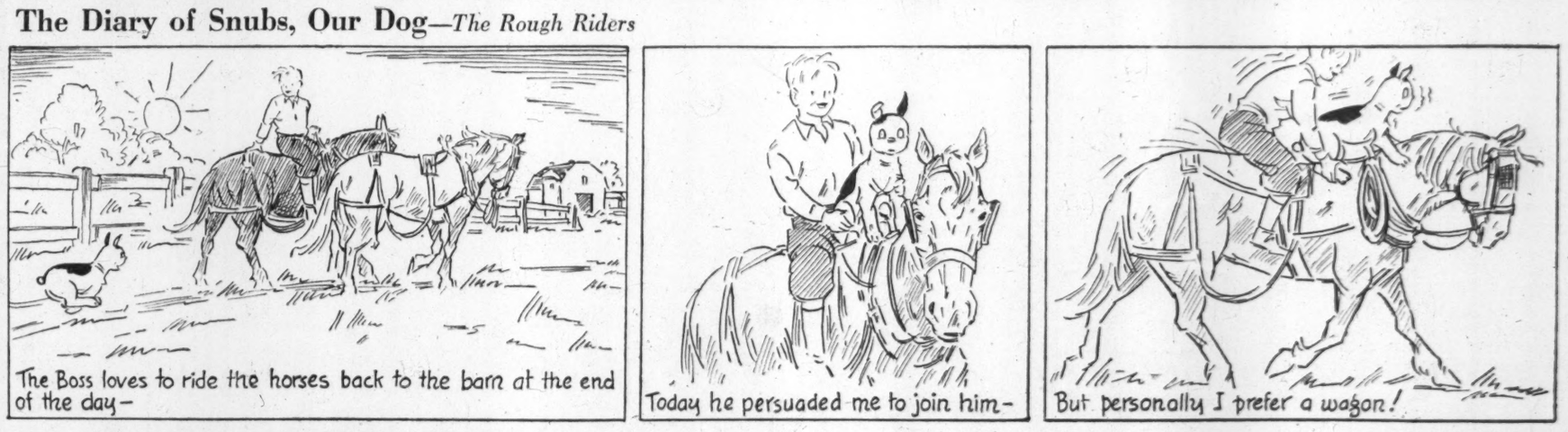
—MONTESQUIEU.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Exit From the Mill?*

By LE PELLEY


YOU SEE... WE DID NOT WANT ANYONE TO LEARN OUR SECRET... SO WE SENT THE CARBURETOR IN A SATCHEL IN THE CARE OF THIS YOUNG LAD.
HE DIDN'T EVEN KNOW WHAT IT CONTAINED. !!
YES — I WAS TO LEAVE IT AT THIS OLD MILL !
BUT IT DISAPPEARED SO SUDDENLY I WASN'T SURE THE RIGHT PERSON GOT IT / ...AND WHEN TUBBY SHOWED UP I THOUGHT HE WAS AFTER IT TOO. I DIDN'T KNOW HIS CUP WAS IN IT !!! THAT'S A MYSTERY TO ME !
COME TO THINK OF IT... I REMEMBER THE FEELING OF KNOCKING SOMETHING OFF THE BENCH THAT DAY... !! THE CUP MUST HAVE DROPPED INTO THE SATCHEL !
AND THAT JUST COMES TO YOU NOW !?
WELL... IN THAT CASE I THINK I CAN ARRANGE AN APPROPRIATE DEPARTURE FOR YOU....
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Rough Riders*


The Boss loves to ride the horses back to the barn at the end of the day—
Today he persuaded me to join him—
But personally I prefer a wagon!

The Adventures of Waddles—*On the Rocks*

By THE HAGERS

A BOULDER CRIED, "WHAT'S ALL THIS NOISE? WHO BROKE OUR STONY SILENCE, BOYS?"
"HE'S JUST A PEBBLE'S THROW AWAY— A WATERFOWL. HE WANTS TO PLAY."
"I'M SORRY I DISTURBED YOUR REST. EXCUSE ME!" I WAS QUITE DISTRESSED.
"GANGWAY!" A VOICE CRIED, LOUD AND SHRILL. A ROCK CAME ROLLING DOWN THE HILL.

PENNSYLVANIA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Because He Trusteth"

Millions in a mobilized world daily seek the meaning of muddled events and humbly hope for peace. For these, Isaiah wrote this editorial:

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee: because he trusteth in Thee."

As a Coup Cools

As the first surprise of Berlin's nonaggression pact with Russia wears off and before the terms and full scope of the arrangement are known, some immediate effects can be summarized:

1. The coup has not shattered the "peace front." If the purpose was to shock Britain and France into withdrawing support from Poland, the result must be dismally disappointing. For the exact opposite has happened. London's announcement that the new move has not altered Britain's obligations which she "is determined to fulfill" speaks with the restraint of strength, with the calm courage her friends have always expected of Britain. French statements fully support the British stand. The calling of Parliament and of military reserves in both countries displays an active purpose to go to war if necessary. And Poland gives no signs of crumbling.

2. It has become plainer that a German-Russian alliance is unlikely. The upsetting nature of the coup is being emphasized in Berlin. Elation over the diplomatic jolt administered to Britain, France and Poland may heighten military enthusiasm and German troops are concentrating on the Polish border. But as the surprise wears off, there is reason to believe that surprise and shock to opponents may have been the chief gains for National Socialist diplomacy.

The probability that an escape clause would free Russia from any obligation in case Germany attacked Poland leaves serious question as to anything more than psychological effect from the pact. And the fact that this feature of the proposed pact was emphasized in Italy confirms the suspicion that on his recent visit to Salzburg, Count Ciano reiterated Italy's refusal to go to war over Poland.

The very surprise of a German pact with a country which has hitherto been the convenient bugaboo of National Socialism has its drawbacks. It suggests a kind of desperation which comes not from strength. And it brings some awkwardness into the ideological struggle. Indeed the whole situation must make even the gullible examine all ideological disguises for nationalist aims.

It should be recognized that even the immobilization of Russia would be useful to Germany and that such a position is strongly indicated by Russian geography and recent Soviet diplomacy. Germany may take encouragement from the hope that the danger of blockade has been removed. So far the result of the coup has been to draw the lines tighter in the war of bluff.

Guarantees Southeast

That Yugoslavia should have shown open resistance to Axis demands for control of its railroads and industries in the event of war, and that to this resistance has now been added the less open but apparently as real objections of Hungary to domination by Germany must be encouraging to British statesmen at a time when encouragement is more than usually welcome.

British backing for the Yugoslav stand was visible. If similar support exists for Hungary's attitude, it is not yet visible, and indeed will not be until all hope of keeping German friendship without accepting German overlordship has vanished in Budapest. Moreover, the British are at this moment preoccupied with German-Russian developments. Beside those, the question of Hungary's position may seem secondary.

Hungary's position is complicated by its need of friendship with both Poland and Germany, by trade relations with the latter which always contain a threat to Hungarian economic independence, by fear for Hungary's political independence should Germany monopolize Hungarian markets, and by the fact that an extremely active and strategically situated National Socialist movement exists in Hungary.

Next door to Greater Germany little Hungary has to use tact. Hungarian statesmen have had to be doubly tactful in satisfying their own people that Hungary was not coming under the yoke of any big Power and in satisfying at least one big Power that Hungary was pursuing no foreign policy adverse to that larger country's interests.

Just before the German-Russian surprise, reports were current that Britain was ready to guarantee Hungary's position in addition to Poland's. Perhaps this was only recognizing a de facto situation since if Poland should decide that a German move against Poland's friends in Hungary constituted a threat to Polish independence through German military encirclement, then Poland might decide to meet that threat on that ground.

What Hungary and Poland have to remember is, however, that the borders of both states are geographically ill suited to defense against German invasion, lying as they do amid plains; Germany is right at hand, Britain is some distance away, help from either Britain or France would take time to come.

Should Britain's guarantees be extended to Hungary, they would cover two States which have a territorial dispute between them. Hungary demands the return of Transylvania from Rumania. Possibly as guarantor of both States against a third party's threat, Britain may unwittingly acquire the role of umpire between them. This should, however, be hardly less embarrassing than Germany's new position between Russia and anti-Comintern Japan.

Compulsion Undemocratic

Recently, in an address radiocast from the New York World's Fair, Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the New York City Department of Health decried legal compulsion in medical treatment, and the New York State Journal of Medicine commended his attitude, adding: "There is a lesson in this that the proponents of compulsory health insurance should heed." Dr. Bolduan mentioned specifically an anti-diphtheria campaign, but does not his opposition to the use of police power in medical matters apply equally to vaccination? If compulsory vaccination laws were repealed in those comparatively few States that retain them, inoculation would still be available to those who want it. Dr. Bolduan is honest and correct in his view that medical compulsion is not in accord with established principles of democratic government.

City Without Cream

America's metropolis has survived threat of a coal shortage due to labor disturbance; its denizens have on occasion climbed skyscraper stairways due to an elevator strike; the last few days a considerable number of New Yorkers have had to do without cream on their breakfast cereal because the Dairy Farmers' Union was demanding a higher price for milk. The modern city is supposed to have become very vulnerable to interruption of its services and conveniences. Approximately half of the milk supply of New York City was said to be cut off, yet the city managed to get along and assertedly without deprivation to the children, of whose diet milk forms a large part.

One may question whether such a diminution in a vital supply is likely to be, or can be, long continued by the striking dairymen even in their own interests. Under State marketing control the price paid to the producers of milk in New York State has been increased over what it was three years or even three months ago. Farmers still may complain that an undue portion of the retail cost goes for distribution, but that is a question for study rather than violence, and the methods adopted in this as in some other milk strikes include not only the withholding of supplies by dissatisfied farmers but also the dumping out of other farmers' milk to prevent it from reaching the market. This sort of news in the paper propped behind the creamless cereal bowl does not make urban customers more enthusiastic about paying 16 1-2 cents a quart for Grade A. And it is upon their readiness to consume good quantities of milk at the prevailing price that the farmer's market depends.

A New Superstition

The Communist Party paper, Pravda, complains that anti-religious propaganda in Russia has been lagging. "Tens of millions have got rid of their superstitions," says Pravda, "but it would be incorrect to think that religion has been finally extinguished." There is an obvious confusion of terms here. Millions more will get rid of their superstitions, and then still other millions, but "it would be incorrect"—and indeed a superstition in itself—to think that religion will ever be other than aided by that process.

Rural Auctioneer

March and November having been fixed by covenience and custom as "moving days" on farms, the rural press, well ahead of these occasions, is liberally besprinkled with announcements of agronomic auctions—closing-out, removal, and dispersion sales—while the small boy turns many a pleasant penny through the Saturday afternoon distribution of dodgers in crowded shops and in the husbandman's motorcar.

It is during these otherwise nonproductive periods that that hardy offshoot of agriculture, the rural auctioneer, blossoms briefly into being. As he swings into articulate action, it is just as well to remember he has, on occasion, proved himself a master at discomforting repartee. His shafts of wit, however, like the plow he is about to offer, though they may bite deep, are intended to leave no lasting scar, but merely to expedite the business in hand. For your true vendue-master makes it a point never to let the sun go down on any unfinished business.

Methods in agriculture have altered considerably since the crier of farm sales and his seasonal services came to be recognized as an important factor in rural regions. The threshing machine which replaced the flail has in turn been succeeded by the combine. The scythe has given way before the mechanical reaper, while the lumbering farm wagon has been supplanted by the motor truck. But the rural auctioneer seems not to change. His flow of language and his methods are much the same as in post-Colonial days. His voice continues to exude a convincing air of optimism, while his cheery greeting to one and all rings just as heartily as it did a century ago. May he, like Mr. Tennyson's brook, go on forever.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hungarian Aspirations and History

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the fact that The Christian Science Monitor is not a local paper, but one which is read all over the world, I ask permission as a patriotic Hungarian to be allowed to correct in your columns what seems to me to be an unfair description of Hungarian aspirations as presented from time to time by your brilliant and witty Central European correspondent.

The Hungarians indeed do not, as your correspondent suggests, "consider their mission to subdue and dominate." Neither do they "hope to dominate other peoples"—their minorities.

I am sorry to have to repudiate statements that have appeared in your normally accurate paper; but I must do so for the sake of those readers who perchance know no more about this country than they read in your pages.

Here is another typical statement that deserves to be combatted:—". . . there is nothing the Hungarians so ardently wish as to absorb more and more non-Hungarians."

It is a very easily obtainable fact that "minorities" of whatever origin, who have been Hungarian citizens perhaps for hundreds of years are to this day allowed to have schools and churches teaching and preaching in the language of their forefathers. Surely this is not "domination." Events and lessons of the last 25 years have no doubt taught us all great lessons, and if we may assume that the foresight of our present-day politicians is in any way derived from the tolerance, integrity and unshakable faith in the right of the Hungarian peasantry, we will as a nation express even more brotherliness toward the minorities in Hungary in the future than we have in the past. EVI BUJDOSSY

Budapest.

Editor's Note: One of the most dynamic and creative forces in Hungarian history is the appearance in that people of a desire for national independence. It gave rise to a notable cultural renaissance, spurred the nation to the creation of a distinguished literature and finally resulted, after terrible struggles, in the almost complete liberation of the Hungarians from Austrian domination.

As the Hungarians desired national liberation above all other things, so the millions of non-Hungarians who were under Hungarian domination, also longed to be free. A proof of this is the fact that at the very first opportunity, in 1918, the Serbs, Croatians, Rumanians, Russians, and Slovaks did free themselves. Many of the Germans, still in Hungary, are now insistently demanding autonomy, too.

The Foreign Minister and Prime Minister of Hungary have repeatedly stated during recent months, in the most categorical and official manner that Hungary's foreign policy is to recover the lands of St. Stephen's crown. To do this, the Hungarians will have to bring under their domination not fewer than 11,000,000 non-Hungarians.

What minorities in Hungary think of minority schools there is shown by the repeated and insistent demands of the leaders of the most favored group, the Germans, for more schools.

"Musical Cakes"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a friendly manner I wish to call your attention to a mis-statement printed in your Christian Science Monitor. It is regarding "Musical Cakes" to which I claim to be the originator about one and one-half years ago and to which I possess the necessary papers to its patent. CARL E. SEAGREN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Easy Come—Easy Go?

Nanking, One Year Later

[Editor's Note—The author, a graduate of Mills College, received a scholarship from the Japanese Foreign Office for study in Tokyo and by virtue of that privilege was given permission by the military authorities to visit Nanking. She was the first Occidental woman to visit Nanking since occupation.]

If you want to go to Nanking, be sure it is for no better reason than sightseeing. When I made the trip, persons with good reasons had been waiting in Shanghai for months. Professing only idle curiosity, I got my military pass immediately. I must have looked harmless.

Getting from Shanghai's International Settlement to the train had complications. At the Garden Bridge my driver stopped and handed me my bag. The mysterious disappearance of two or three Chinese chauffeurs in the Japanese area—they were offering unwelcome competition—makes taxi drivers from the Settlement decidedly unwilling to leave the foreign concession. Having no choice but to walk across the bridge, I made my way to the other side through the jam of honking trucks and chattering Chinese. The next problem was to find a Japanese taxi.

Eventually one of '34 vintage appeared, and getting in, we started bumping toward the station. The closer we approached the fewer were the buildings standing. The North Station was in the path of Shanghai's most severe fighting. Hence a shack now takes its place. Some 150 refugees, haggard and tired, were waiting to buy tickets. Probably not more than half would be successful. To the left, soldiers with packs, water canteens and bayonets were lining up, and toward the ticket window a few Japanese businessmen were elbowing their way against odds considerable even for a Japanese.

When the gates opened, to my surprise I found the train was Japanese—a straight-back-seated duplicate of the coaches I had been riding the last six months. Segregation followed. Soldiers and refugees went to third-class cars, and businessmen to the second class, along with three or four Chinese converts to the New Reform Government, a Roman Catholic priest from the United States, and myself. Pulling out of the station, I glimpsed a group from the Japanese Women's Defense Society giving a final "banzai" to the soldiers.

The first hour was through "No Man's Land"—one year later. Except for the fact that the streets have been partially cleared of debris, little has changed since the fighting moved on. Certainly only slight reconstruction. Leaving the city behind, we presently came into farm country. In field after field winter wheat stood 12 inches high, but the farms were devoid of human life.

* * *

Six hours after leaving Shanghai, we arrived at the occupied capital. Carrying my bag off the train (it was hardly the place to expect redcaps), I discovered to my amazement a line for baggage inspection forming at the station exit. But why? Guns and "dangerous thoughts," I learned.

The Japanese army and its bombers did a thoroughly effective piece of work in crushing Nanking. From Chiang's capital and symbol of a reuniting China, it is now reduced to 300,000 refugees too poor to leave, to empty Government buildings and razed homes. It was my first experience of being in an annihilated city.

The great reinforced-concrete Government buildings, suggestive for size of some of Washington's structures, had withstood heavy bombardment. A gaping wall, a crushed roof, but nevertheless the buildings remained intact. Little is left, however, of the shopping district. Most of the stores were brick, and under bombing, brick goes down in one formless heap. It is possible in this district to walk along block after block where all that remains is a half wall here and a few ground pillars further on. Turning off on a side road I found myself amid acres of complete devastation—everything razed. Chinese houses of the peasant and middle class type were never designed for durability. They collapse on the detonation of a bomb.

Outside the Chinese section, the city is lifeless except for the rumble of army trucks and the drone of bombers. Wealthy Chinese have not returned, and the foreigners number exactly twenty-three.

The Japanese who are not at their best when doing things foreign style, go down in defeat against the odds in Nanking. Prefering maids to men-servants, they have dismissed the Chinese help and imported young girls from the agrarian districts of Kyushu. The girls have never seen or done anything foreign before. The "Asia Hotel," rechristened, no national divisions being tolerated, is one of Nanking's few unbombed buildings. Japanese officers reared on "bushido," the way of the warrior, are above such trivialities as peeling plaster, half-varnished furniture and heat which comes on by special request only—five hours after you have asked.

* * *

Nanking's wall, thirty-two miles around, is a thick rock barrier. It is interesting to learn that it held up the occupation of the city several hours, for, being sheer, it is practically impossible to scale. Under bombardment, however, the gates gave way, and the Japanese army made its triumphal entry. Soldiers still guard the entrances, subjecting everyone to examination and many to search. A Chinese gown offers many possibilities for a gun.

One cannot leave Nanking without seeing the Sun Yat Sen Memorial. Since it is outside the wall, I was obliged to undergo inspection. It was a glorious spring day, and the park leading up to the Memorial was delightful with the cherry and plum in full bloom, though this beauty was shared with razed tea-houses. The delicate weeping willows arching the road made a graceful boulevard of green. Presently, turning a sharp corner, I came upon the Memorial. Of striking Chinese architecture, its dazzling white walls and gorgeous blue tile roof stood out starkly against the brown of the hills behind—a magnificent tribute to the Father of the Republic. While distinctly Chinese, it is an expression of modern China. The Ming Tombs, only a twenty-minute drive away, contrast the spirit of the Dragon Throne 400 years ago. A short distance from the Memorial, the brightly colored, eight-towered pagoda stands—symbol of China's Buddhist heritage from India.

Before leaving Nanking I had luncheon at the American Embassy, which now overlooks a graveyard and refugee camp. Over a meal which might have been cooked in Seattle 6,000 miles away, I could not help reflecting that less than 100 yards from this bit of U. S. A. strife and misery were heralding the birth of a "New Order in East Asia." ELEANOR M. HADLEY

The Wide Horizon

Restoring Lost Forests

By Malcolm W. Bayley

Something, at long last, is being done about the disfigurement of the landscape by strip mining in the American Middle West. The scars on the face of the ground are being turned into useful and beautiful forested sections, albeit slowly; and, eventually, where one natural resource has been exhausted, another may supplant it. The work of afforestation is not yet general; it is sometimes difficult to persuade capital to invest in enterprises where no immediate return is in sight. But a start has been made toward reclaiming thousands of acres which hitherto have been considered irredeemable waste.

I well remember the first strip mining operation, or, rather, the results of such operation, that came under my observation. I had been driving cautiously along a narrow coal-paved road that wound between the trees of a swamp. The road was paved with coal because it was the cheapest material available to the mine company. Coming into cleared ground I was startled to see, looming in front of me in the semi-darkness—for it was just past sundown—a huge, mountainous ridge of bare earth and stone, sixty to eighty feet high. I was surprised because this was a flat land, with only gentle slopes along the small streams that drained it. I was about to ask my host, a mine operator, whether a new Panama Canal was being dug across the face of Kentucky when he volunteered the information that these were "spoil banks" from strip mining formerly carried on by him.

Strip mining, it may be explained, is the process of removing coal lying fairly close to the surface by means of huge steam shovels. When a bed is located and mapped, the shovels follow it and scoop off the overburden, which may be anywhere from ten to eighty feet thick, including soil, gravel, and perhaps a layer of sandstone. When this is piled to one side or the other, the exposed coal is removed in the same manner.

At this particular diggings, the operator, seeing men in the community idle, voluntarily left off stripping and returned to the shaft method. He was not content, either, to see the surface of the land made useless and the underlying wealth removed without endeavoring to make some return to the community. To this end, he endeavored to encourage modern and profitable farming and fruit-raising methods and to establish a vocational school where the rising generation could learn other trades.

* * *

The following day, I called the attention of the mine owner to young sycamore and locust trees on the spoil banks and asked if he had planted them. He said no, but this set him to thinking and before that year was out he had ordered from the State nursery hundreds of Scotch and red pine, black locust, black walnut, and white oak trees and had them set out all over the artificial hills and valleys which his machines had created a few years before.

This is just what has been attempted in Southern Illinois, where strip mining operations cover many thousands of acres. The Illinois Division of Forestry has persuaded two coal companies to begin such planting. In cases where mining companies own the surface as well as the mineral rights—as is always the case with strip operations—this should prove an investment for the future.

For a number of years in Illinois, miners' unions have sought to prevent the disfigurement of the despoiled areas. They have demanded, at their conventions, that the mine owners be compelled to level off the land after the coal is removed. A soil replacement bill failed of passage in the last Illinois Legislature, not so much because the operators objected to the prohibitive cost of the restoration, but on account of general apathy. Farmers know that mere leveling of the land will not restore fertility.

* * *

But trees will grow where no other crop can find rootage. The devastating erosion which has taken such costly toll on the coastal plain of the Carolinas has in places been checked by tree planting—in clay subsoil which would scarcely support a weed. The CCC boys have done remarkable work in the last several years in practically every State in the Union in reclaiming such waste places. They cannot be called to work on private property, however.

A possible solution where owners of abandoned mine lands are loath to invest in trees might be the transfer of the property to State or Federal Government as State or National Forests, or even to the county or a near-by city. Many a town, especially in New England, has found town forests to be profitable investments. The inclusion of streams or bodies of water might make such converted and planted areas available as recreation spots. Some States have laws remitting taxes to landowners during a period when tracts are being reforested, provided certain precautions against fire are taken. Alert mine operators should not be blind to the opportunity for investment of surpluses, when such exist, considering the tax exemptions and deductions. A generation hence forestry investments of today will bless thousands—including stockholders.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The Search for Truth

The thing which makes [natural] science so interesting to me is that it is an unceasing search for truth. We hear much about scientific "theories." Real [physical] scientists look upon theories merely as workable explanations of things they do not feel sure about, which serve temporarily until one of them discovers the truth. Then all the theories go overboard in the face of facts.—Frank Parker Stockbridge in the *Hemet, Calif., News.*

Religion Marches On

What's coming over our young folks, or have the frowning, headshaking elders been mistaken?

The magazine Future recently conducted a survey asking the members of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce their views on important questions. It found that 82 per cent of the 110,000 young men questioned were church members.—*Detroit News.*

Global Mindedness

To be global minded is to have a world view of men and movements. . . . Something within us responds to a statement in the New Testament, namely, "and God made of one every nation of men to dwell on the face of the earth." . . .

There should be a globe not only in every schoolroom but also in every home where there are growing children. . . . The founder of Christianity thought in global terms, and when his followers think in anything less, the Christian movement shrivels and suffers. Said Jesus, "The field is the world."—Edgar De Witt Jones in the *Detroit News.*